

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****China****Vol I No 114****13 June 1983**

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Zhao Ziyang Meets UN Official Ripert	12 Jun	A 1
Reportage on PRC Delegates at UNCTAD Session		A 1
Yao Yiliin Speaks		A 1
Li Ke Feteles Delegates		A 3
Yao Meets UNCTAD President		A 3
XINHUA Views UNCTAD Debate		A 3
Reportage on NATO Ministerial Session		A 5
Communiqué Issued		A 5
XINHUA Analysis		A 6
Missile Deployment Assessed [RENMIN RIBAO 12 Jun]		A 7
XINHUA Comments on U.S.-USSR Arms Race		A 8

SOVIET UNION

Soviet Response to U.S. Arms Proposal Reported	C 1
TASS Commentary	C 1
'Cool Soviet Response' Noted [RENMIN RIBAO 11 Jun]	C 1
Moscow 'Uneasy' Over NATO Missiles Support	C 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Son Sann on Thai Proposal for SRV Troop Pullback	E 1
Thai Officials Cited on Visit by SRV's Thach	E 1
Thach's 'Bunch of Thorny Roses' Decried	E 2
RENMIN RIBAO on Vietnamese 'Dialogue' With ASEAN [12 Jun]	E 3
Kang Keqing Meets Thai Women's Delegation	E 5
Papua New Guinean Foreign Minister Arrives	E 5
Talks With Wu Xueqian	E 5
Huang Hua Attends Philippine Envoy's Reception	E 6
Australia To Give Oil Exploration Loan to PRC [AFP]	E 6
Australia Warns France About Nuclear Tests	E 6

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reportage on Death of Politburo's Liao Chengzhi	K 1
Funeral Committee Formed	K 1
NPC, CPPCC Deputies Mourn	K 1
Public Figures Mourn Liao	K 2
Democratic Party Leaders Mourn	K 4
Anna Chennault Mourns Liao	K 5
Further Reportage on Sixth NPC Session	K 5
Presidium Holds Second Meeting	K 5
Leader Elections 18 Jun	K 6
Li Xiannian at Discussion	K 6
Zhao at Beijing Discussion	K 7
Committee Examines State Accounts	K 8
Hong Kong Deputies on 'Sovereignty'	K 9
Taiwan Deputies on Reunification	K 10
PLA Deputies Support Report	K 10
Jurist Views Democracy	K 11
Deputies Make Suggestions	K 12
Educator Stresses Academic Improvement	K 13
Official Discusses Public Order	K 14
Jiangsu on Zhao Report	K 15
Xizang Backs Work Report	K 16
Hunan Deputies on Correct Line	K 17
Zhejiang Deputies Discuss Report	K 17
Sichuan Governor on Rural Areas	K 18
Xinjiang Situation Viewed	K 19
Doje Cedain Interviewed	K 20
Intellectuals Hail CPC Policy	K 21
Economic, Cultural Work Viewed	K 22
Zhao Art, Literature Views	K 23
Chen Weida Views Tianjin Reform	K 24
First-Stage Agenda Concluded	K 25
Further Reportage on Sixth CPPCC Meeting	K 26
Candidate List Approved	K 26
Elections Slated 17 Jun	K 27
Members Speak at Discussions	K 27
Jia Yibin on Reunification	K 28
PLA's Yang Dezhi Views Defense Modernization [CHINA DAILY 11 Jun]	K 29
PLA Heeds Deng, Launches Study Campaign	K 30
CHINA DAILY On Reforming Juvenile Delinquents [11 Jun]	K 31
Meeting Urges Winning Good Late-Rice Harvest	K 34
Xue Muqiao Discusses Economic Situation [RENMIN RIBAO 3 Jun]	K 34
Gazetteer To Be Published; Economic Book Issued [CHINA DAILY 10 Jun]	K 41

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong To Enforce Mandatory Sterilizations

P 1

TAIWAN

Government Lifts Ban on Trade With Vietnam, Laos
Premier Sun Meets Guatemalan Official
CNA Says Liao's Death Will Not Alter PRC Tactics

V 1
V 1
V 1

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS UN OFFICIAL RIPERT 12 JUN

OW121433 Beijing XINHUA in English 1406 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met at Zhongnanhai here today with Jean Louis Ripert, United Nations director-general for development and international economic cooperation, and Mrs Ripert.

During the meeting, Zhao Ziyang expressed his satisfaction with the U.N. and its related organizations for their helpful cooperation with China in the economic and technological field.

"The achievement of these cooperation also included the contributions made by Director-General Ripert," he said.

Ripert pointed out that the cooperation is reciprocal as the U.N. aids China, China also helps the U.N.

He said that the rapid construction of the U.N.-China cooperative projects left him a very good impression. He said he hoped that the U.N. would continue its efforts to support China's economic development.

Zhao Ziyang welcomed Ripert's intention of continuing U.N. cooperation with China, saying that the scope of future cooperation between the two sides should be further expanded.

"At the same time," he said, "the two sides should joint their efforts to make good use of U.N. aids so as to help China's economic and technical development.

"The most important thing is that U.N. fruitful cooperation with China will provide experience for cooperation with other countries."

Zhao Ziyang also discussed the world economic situation with Ripert. He said that to develop the South-South cooperation is an important component for the establishment of a new world economic order. The improvement of the South-North relations should be well combined with the development of the South-South cooperation.

Ripert held that as China attaches great importance to the South-South cooperation, she is playing an important role, to the appreciation of many countries."

Present was Han Xu, vice-minister of foreign affairs. Ripert and his wife arrived here on June 9 at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They will leave here for visits to Hangzhou and Shanghai tomorrow.

REPORTAGE ON PRC DELEGATES AT UNCTAD SESSIONYao Yilin Speaks

OW101321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin said the Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) provides a good opportunity for promoting North-South dialogue and improving North-South relations.

Speaking at the session here today, Yao said the basic objectives of this session should be to promote sustained economic development of the developing countries and to revitalize the world economy with a view to facilitating the process of establishing a new international economic order.

He listed the following three relationships which should be handled properly to achieve these basic objectives:

1. The relationship between solutions of immediate problems of urgency and the long-term objectives of establishing a new international economic order. He explained the grave economic difficulties now facing the developing countries are caused mainly by constraints imposed upon them by the old international economic order. Therefore, the solution to these urgent problems must be linked appropriately to the long-term objective of establishing a new international economic order. He said China endorses the new proposal of the 7th non-aligned summit on global negotiations and hopes the major developed countries will give a positive response.

2. The relationship between the economic development of the developing countries and the revitalization of the world economy as a whole. He explained progress in modern industry, science and technology has led to closer links between the economies of all the countries of the world. Therefore, the developed countries should adopt wiser and more far-sighted policies, respond positively to the reasonable demands of the developing countries and promote their development in all fields so as to contribute to the improvement of North-South relations and encourage world economic development.

3. The relationship between the North-South dialogue and South-South cooperation. Yao said it becomes all the more important to strengthen South-South cooperation, because such cooperation can reinforce the developing countries' economic strength and further encourage the North-South dialogue. He said he believes all the developed countries will give active support to and provide all necessary assistance for South-South cooperation.

On other issues, Yao said there exist close links among various specific areas in the international economy, and issues concerning commodities, trade, money, finance and development should not be tackled separately or in isolation. He said the key to the solution of these issues lies in the acceleration of the economic development of the developing countries.

He added China supports efforts to formulate and implement an integrated set of international policies in the interrelated areas of commodities, trade, money, finance and development, comprising a program of immediate measures, as well as an interim and long-term program.

Yao said China supports the legitimate demands of developing countries that all the developed countries expand ODA and concessional loans through bilateral or multilateral channels, that international financial institutions increase substantially their funding sources and that there be a real improvement in the terms and conditions for loans.

China supports efforts to reform the existing international monetary and financial system and the establishment of a new system on a fair and equitable basis, with a view to ensuring the full participation of the developing countries in the decision-making process on monetary and financial issues.

He also said China favors the creation of conditions for the convening of an international monetary and financial conference which would constitute a major step towards the realization of the general objective of establishing a new international economic order.

He urged the international community, particularly the developed countries, to take effective measures to implement the substantial new program of action for the 1980s for the least developed countries.

Yao said China is ready to further develop economic and technical cooperation with other developing countries on the basis of the principle of "equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and achievement of common progress."

He said China is a developing country which belongs to the Third World, and the Chinese Government has unswervingly taken as the corner stone of its foreign policy the strengthening of unity and cooperation with other Third World countries.

China's policy of opening to the outside world is a long-term state policy, he stressed.

China is willing to expand economic and technical exchanges with all the countries on the principle of equality and mutual benefit, develop foreign trade, make active and prudent use of foreign funds and import advanced technology and equipment suited to China's national conditions, with a view to enhancing our capability of self-reliance and speeding up our socialist modernization.

Li Ke Feted Delegates

OW110748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Li Ke, head of the Chinese delegation and representative of the minister of foreign economic relations and trade of China, gave a reception at the Chinese Embassy here this evening for the delegates to the Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Among the guests were UNCTAD Secretary General Gamani Corea, Vice-President of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of the State Council of Romania Manea Manescu, and deputy head of the Yugoslav delegation Anton Vratusa.

Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin and Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Peng Guangwei were also present.

Yao Meets UNCTAD President

OW112134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslav foreign minister and president of the Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), today met Chinese Vice-Premier Yao Yilin, head of the Chinese delegation to the sixth UNCTAD session.

During their meeting, Mojsov and Yao exchanged views on the main issues to be discussed at the sixth UNCTAD. They said they will try their best efforts to make the current session a success.

XINHUA Views UNCTAD Debate

OW101004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 10 Jun 83

["Roundup: UNCTAD Debate on World Economic Crisis" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (XINHUA) -- A central theme of the deliberations during the first four days of the 6th Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is: What is the genuine solution to the current world economic crisis?

Almost all the speakers agreed that not a single group of countries can solve alone the crisis, the gravest since the Great Depression of the 1930s. However, differences of opinion have emerged on the assessment of the present international economic situation and on the ways and means to overcome the crisis.

Although the most developed countries talked about the importance of economic development in the developing countries, they stressed that there are signs of economic recovery in some major industrialized countries and that as long as such a recovery is given priority, the world economy would simultaneously recover. According to this approach, the developing countries should make concessions and sacrifices in order to foster the recovery in the developed countries.

Such an argument was promptly refuted by the delegates of the developing countries, who spoke out in one voice for revitalizing the world economy by promoting first of all accelerated development in the developing countries. They emphatically pointed out that the recovery in some major industrialized nations which has started since the beginning of this year is still very weak and that such a recovery can not be lasting and durable without the participation of the developing countries in that process. They also noted that the current world economic crisis is the result of the inability of the existing international economic system to resolve the world economic problems. Hence the need to make structural adjustments aimed at establishing a new international economic order.

Speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 developing countries, Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone stressed, "The prosperity of the industrialized countries can be maintained more solidly and durably by developing the markets represented by the developing countries." He held that the current economic crisis is "the result of structural maladjustment in nearly all segments of the international economic system," which requires "radical therapy".

Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak pointed out that "the major objective to which our efforts should be directed in the coming stage should be the realization of a big upsurge through the implementation of major development projects in the Third World with the participation on the part of the developed countries and such projects could give tremendous boosts to the world economy."

Yugoslav President Mika Spiljak said there can be no revitalization of the world economy without the active participation in that process of the developing countries on an equal footing. In order to overcome the present situation, he said, it is necessary to solve the problems in the interrelated fields of commodities, trade, finance and payments in the context of development, in particular that of the developing countries.

Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said, "No sustained revival of the North is possible without the development of the South."

During the general debate, delegates of many developing countries strongly demanded a comprehensive solution to the world economic problems with a view to revitalizing the world economy, promoting the sustained development of the economy of the developing countries, and pressing ahead towards the goal of establishing a new international economic order.

REPORTAGE ON NATO MINISTERIAL SESSION

Commmunique Issued

OW120049 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, June 10 (XINHUA) -- The foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) decided here today to go ahead with the planned deployment of U.S. Pershing 2 and cruise missiles at the end of the year if no concrete results are reached at the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks.

In the final communique issued at the two-day spring session, concluding here today, NATO's foreign ministers also expressed their support for continued negotiations even after initial deployments are completed.

The communique stressed the allies' concern for "the sustained increase in Soviet military strength in Europe and capability for military action world-wide."

"The Soviet Union has relentlessly continued its deployment of modern SS-20 missiles, greatly expanding its monopoly in this class of weapons which has created an entirely new threat for Europe," the communique said, warning that "the Soviet approach would undermine the vital link between the defence of Europe and the American strategic deterrent."

In face of the Soviet threat, the communique noted, the NATO alliance must maintain "a sufficient level of both conventional and nuclear forces." "They are resolved to maintain a firm, realistic and constructive attitude and agree that it is important to maintain a dialogue," the communique said. The communique again rejected the Soviet demands to include the French and British strategic forces in the framework of the Geneva negotiations. It called the Soviet Union to "contribute constructively to a successful outcome of the negotiations" about the reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles and strategic arms.

"The exercise of restraint and responsibility by the Soviet Union is essential for the constructive relations which the allies wish to establish with it," the communique said. The communique called for the immediate withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan and the restoration of Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty and non-aligned status and the right of the Afghan people to self-determination."

Concerning East-West trade relations, the communique said, "Trade conducted on the basis of commercially sound terms and mutual advantage, that avoids preferential treatment of the Soviet Union, contributes to constructive East-West relations." "At the same time," the communique pointed out, "bilateral economic relations with the Soviet Union and the countries of Eastern Europe must remain consistent with broad allied security concerns." It stressed the need to avoid "dependence on the Soviet Union, or contributing to Soviet military capabilities." The communique, however, noted Greece's reservations on aspects concerning medium-range nuclear missiles and East-West trade.

The Spanish minister also informed the session that his government had reservations on certain points of the communique.

At a press conference held after the session, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz stressed NATO's "consistency, firmness and unity." He urged the Soviet Union to take an earnest attitude in the Geneva negotiations.

French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson asked at the press conference that a verifiable agreement be signed to assure a balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union in Europe. He said France is opposed to any proposal for extending the geographic limits of the alliance and the creation of "a sort of economic NATO" that would submit East-West trade to the dictation of the alliance.

Local reports here said that agreement on the final communique was delayed for two hours because of differences between the United States and France on East-West trade, particularly, one the sales of gas pipelines to the Soviet Union.

XINHUA Analysis

OW111336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 11 Jun 83

["News Analysis: Paris and North Altantic Doctrine" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, June 10 (XINHUA) -- The timing and venue of the spring ministerial council meeting of the North Altantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which closed here today, has given the meeting special significance.

The meeting was convened in the very middle of the crucial "European missile year". NATO ministers made a dual decision in 1979 concerning the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe. According to the decision, the United States is to continue negotiations with the Soviet Union, and in the absense of progress, the West European countries are to go ahead with the deployment of 527 Pershing-II and cruise missiles at the end of this year.

Despite their approval of the deployment plan, the West European countries are faced with a growing "peace" and "neutrality" movement at home, giving rise to the problem of whether to temporize with the popular sentiments or to go ahead with the deployment plan. But the ministers at the just-concluded meeting, the last before the scheduled deployment of the missiles, have come up with a clear and positive answer to the missile-deploying issue. Only Greece expressed "reservations".

At a press conference held after the meeting, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz described the communique issued at the end of the meeting as a sign of the cohesion and firmness of the NATO countries.

Observers here believed that the missile deployment is a foregone conclusion. The Western policy is to bring pressure to bear upon the Soviet Union with the planned deployment. But it is hard to say if anything will come out of it since Moscow is no weak opponent at the negotiations. The Soviets have been described in the West as a negotiator who would make a bargain until the very last moment.

As for the venue of the meeting, the NATO's ministerial council holds two sessions in a year -- the fall session always in brussels and the spring session in one year of the member states. The current meeting was the first to take place here in 17 years since President Charles de Gaulle withdrew France from the integrated military command of NATO. Paris has not hosted such a meeting out of political considerations.

Now, the initiative taken by France to invite its allies to Paris for the meeting has drawn worldwide attention. The French move is aimed to show the importance of the unity of the Atlantic alliance, public opinion noted.

The French socialist leaders have adopted a more Atlantic approach than their right-wing predecessors because of their reappraisal of the situation in Western Europe. France believes that the Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles has resulted in an imbalance of forces in Europe and threatened the fundamental interests of France.

In a televised speech on June 8, Mitterrand said the U.S. and Soviet strategic forces have reached a rough parity in the world but not in Europe. The Soviet Union is the only European country that has medium-range missiles and has so far deployed up to 360 of them -- each with three warheads. These missiles can hit any military targets in Western Europe from northern Norway down to southern Italy within 15 minutes.

In addition, the political and psychological imbalance seems more vital to the West. As both NATO and the Warsaw Pact have nuclear weapons that can destroy each other for dozens of times, they no longer consider the deployment of a few more missiles as the only means to defeat their adversary but show more concern about the popular sentiment.

In Western Europe, the anti-war sentiment among the people has helped the growth of pacifism and neutralism, which is favorable to the Soviet Union objectively.

Speaking at the 29th Session of the Assembly of the West European Union on June 7, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson and Supreme Allied Commander of Europe Bernard Rogers stressed the need for the West to meet Moscow's "propaganda war" seriously. Observers have pointed out that proposals placed on the negotiation table in the U.S.-Soviet nuclear missile talks have been designed not only to curb the opponent in the arms race but also to win support of the European people. What is at stake is both superiority in missiles and public sympathy.

The partnership between France and West Germany remains one of the pillars of West European security. So the powerful pacifist movement in West Germany is also viewed by the French Government as a headache in maintaining a balance in face of Moscow's military buildup. This worry was manifested in Mitterrand's address at the West German Bundestag at the beginning of this year, which was seen as an expression of support to Chancellor Kohl who is adamant on the deployment of U.S. missiles, and also in the French expulsion of 47 Soviet diplomats not long ago.

Leaders of the West feel Moscow is after two things in the Geneva talks: One is to try to drive a wedge between the U.S. and its Western allies and the other is to stop the planned deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. But against Soviet expectation, the NATO communique today makes two things clear: the unequivocal stress on the unity of the alliance and a strong determination to go ahead with the deployment plan. In these circumstances, the bargaining at the negotiation table is expected to grow tougher and more complicated.

Missile Deployment Assessed

HK130518 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 83 p 6

[*"Dispatch"* from correspondents Chai Xiangqian and Ma Weimin: "NATO Foreign Ministers' Meeting Reiterates That NATO Will Deploy Missiles on Schedule if U.S.-Soviet Talks Fail To Produce Agreement"]

[Text] Paris, 10 Jun -- The spring meeting of the NATO foreign ministers concluded in Paris at noon today after 2 days in session.

The final communique issued by the meeting reiterated that if the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles fail to produce agreement, NATO will start deploying new medium-range missiles in Western Europe at the end of this year, as originally planned.

This was a routine NATO meeting, and was also the last NATO foreign ministers' meeting before NATO begins deploying U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Western Europe at the end of the year.

The central topics at this meeting were arms control and East-West relations. The foreign ministers stressed that the West must maintain unity and cooperation. NATO Secretary General Luns appealed to the Soviet leaders "to contribute toward a positive result from the Geneva talks instead of making threats by deploying more nuclear weapons." He also stressed in particular the importance of maintaining military parity in Europe and declared he would actively take part in the current disarmament talks. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said that progress in the disarmament talks depended on whether the Soviet Union "continues to adopt an uncompromising attitude." Many ministers stressed that allied unity was the best way of making the Soviet Union reach agreement with the United States.

According to reports, preparatory work for deploying the new U.S. missiles has already started. Forty-one of the missiles will be deployed in the first batch, including 9 Pershing-II's in West Germany, and 16 cruise missiles in both Britain and Italy. At the same time, the Western countries have encountered much domestic opposition on this issue. The Danish Parliament recently adopted a resolution on postponing deployment and mass antinuclear demonstrations have been increasing in certain countries. However, Western public opinion holds that no matter what, this meeting was yet another meeting demonstrating the unity of the Western allies, following the Williamsburg conference, and will strengthen the U.S. position in the Geneva talks.

The NATO foreign ministers' meeting was held in Paris at the invitation of the French Government. This is the first time the meeting has been held there since France withdrew from NATO's military entity 17 years ago. French President Mitterrand said at a banquet yesterday evening: "Europe needs America, and America also needs Europe." People in the West hold that this was "a clear expression of French-U.S. unity."

At this meeting, French leaders again stressed the two aspects of French military independence on the one hand and loyalty to NATO on the other, and reiterated that the independent French nuclear force would not be allowed to become a "bargaining counter." At the same time, Mitterrand declared in a speech that France did not agree to the expansion of NATO's functions and defense scope, and was opposed to discussion within NATO on East-West economic relations.

XINHUA COMMENTS ON U.S.-USSR ARMS RACE

OW111200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 11 Jun 83

["Commentary -- Will Moscow and Washington Stop Dancing on Death Rope?" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 11 (XINHUA correspondent Wang Chongjie) -- A MOSCOW NEWS commentator wrote in the latest issue of the weekly that "the further feverish buildup of military capability" by the Soviet Union and the United States "is no more than dancing on a tight rope of death." The question is: Will the two superpowers stop their dancing on the death rope? The answer is negative.

The Soviet-U.S. arms race has never stopped. Neither Moscow nor Washington has denied this, and for this they always blame each other.

According to the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA, in the 60s the U.S. had 15 to 20 times as many strategic weapons as the Soviet Union did, while by 1970 they had almost become evenly matched in the number of nuclear weapons.

On February 25, 1971 Washington formally admitted that the Soviet-U.S. strategic strength had reached a balance.

PRAVDA admitted that in 1981 on 62 Soviet submarines there were 950 launching devices with 2,000 nuclear heads, 1,276 more than in 1975.

From this one can see that the Soviet Union caught up with the United States in the nuclear arms race in the 60s and a balance of nuclear power was formed in the early 1970s.

Soviet-U.S. arms race entered a new stage at the outset of the 80s, and it covered a wider range of areas -- from strategic weapons, medium-range nuclear missiles to conventional weapons, from the ground, the sea, the air to space, from quantity to quality and from short-term arrangement to long-term program.

The Reagan administration, despite the huge deficit in its national budget, serious inflation and unemployment, has kept increasing military expenditure while Moscow vowed it would never let Washington seize military superiority even if it means the Soviet people have to "tighten their belts."

Washington and NATO have decided that unless the Soviet Union dismantles its SS-20 medium-range missiles already deployed in Europe, NATO will begin to deploy nearly 600 U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe in late 1983.

Moscow repeatedly stressed that if Western Europe goes ahead with the U.S. missiles deployment program, the Soviet Union will take counter measures not only against Western Europe but also against the United States.

From this one can see "the glint and flash of cold steel."

The protracted arms race between the two superpowers has not only brought heavy burdens onto the people of the two countries, but also increased the danger of war, seriously threatening world peace and security.

If it had not been for their blind faith in the policy of force and the position of strength, if it had not been for their attempt to overpower each other by force in the contest for world hegemony, and if they had really cared for peace and security, then why should it be impossible for them to stop dancing on the death rope?

SOVIET RESPONSE TO U.S. ARMS PROPOSAL REPORTED

TASS Commentary

OW101433 Beijing XINHUA in English 1136 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 9 (XINHUA) -- A TASS commentary today said U.S. President R. Reagan's revised strategic arms reduction proposal is still aimed at "gaining military superiority and pressing the Soviet Union into unilateral disarmament."

TASS quoted Paul Warnke, President Carter's former chief arms negotiator, as saying the new proposals would be unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

The changes, proposed by Ronald Reagan Wednesday, included instructions to U.S. negotiator Edward Rowny to adopt a more flexible approach by raising an earlier proposed limit of 850 missiles in an effort to overcome Soviet objections to deep force reductions and to shift the focus of the Geneva talks to counting numbers of warheads.

TASS said, despite references by President Reagan to new U.S. flexibility, the essence of the U.S. position remained unchanged. There was no sign of any desire on the U.S. President's part to negotiate a mutually-acceptable accord.

TASS said Reagan's revised proposal was the result of a "vague promise" to U.S. Congress to undertake new efforts in the strategic arms talks in exchange for congressional approval of the MX missile.

Before the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms reduction talks resumed in Geneva Wednesday, the Soviet Government had issued a statement against U.S. planned deployment of MX missiles, and threatened to take counter-measures.

'Cool Soviet Response' Noted

HK110812 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 83 p 7

[Dispatch from reporter Zhang Liang: "Cool Soviet Response to New Reagan Disarmament Proposals"]

[Text] Washington, 8 Jun -- At a time when the U.S.-Soviet START talks are resuming, President Reagan made a statement in the White House Rose Garden on the morning of 8 June, putting forward new disarmament proposals. He said that the primary aim of the United States in the disarmament talks was, as before, to reduce the threat from the most destabilizing weapons system -- ballistic missiles. Hence, the new U.S. proposal maintained that both sides should reduce the number of their missile warheads by one-third and that neither side should have more than 5,000 warheads; however the limit on the number of ballistic missiles themselves could be loosened from the 850 originally proposed and the specific figure could be negotiated. The U.S. proposal also demanded that the destructive capacity of the ballistic missiles of the two sides should be readjusted in order to achieve a balance. The press here holds that the main content of the new Reagan proposal is to shift the emphasis in the U.S.-Soviet START talks from reducing carrier vehicles to reducing warheads.

This new proposal from President Reagan was put forward at a time when the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms talks have become deadlocked and America's allies and domestic public opinion are demanding that the United States take a more flexible stand.

Nearly 1 year has passed since the strategic arms talks opened on 29 June last year. The two sides have engaged in fierce argument and have refused to make concessions, with the result that no progress whatsoever has been made.

People here estimate that if the United States and the Soviet Union fail to break the present deadlock, with the approach of the yearend deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, a still greater antinuclear movement will appear in the countries of Western Europe. Hence, at the recent Williamsburg summit, the heads of six Western countries again urged the United States to hold serious talks with the Soviet Union on arms control.

Within the United States also, the demand for the United States and the Soviet Union to reduce their armaments is becoming ever stronger. On 4 May, the House of Representatives approved by an overwhelming majority a resolution demanding that the United States and the Soviet Union immediately hold talks on freezing the production, development, and deployment of nuclear arms. On the MX missile question, although Congress recently approved the allocations requested by President Reagan for developing and testing the missile, many congressmen have demanded that Reagan take a flexible stand on the disarmament issue, and also warned that if no result was produced from the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks, then Congress would block the production and deployment of the MX missile. Apart from that, the Reagan administration's arms expansion scheme has dramatically increased the federal deficit, and Congress and people in all circles have repeatedly demanded that the government cut military spending.

President Reagan claimed that his new proposal showed America's "new flexibility" in the disarmament talks issue, and demanded that the Soviet Union "make a flexible response." However, TASS held that Reagan's "flexibility has not in the least touched on the essence of Washington's stand; as before, this stand is aimed at gaining military superiority and forcing unilateral disarmament on the Soviet Union."

MOSCOW 'UNEASY' OVER NATO MISSILES SUPPORT

OW122122 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Moscow is feeling uneasy about NATO's support for the planned U.S. deployment of new missiles in Western Europe as reaffirmed at its Paris council session.

The Soviet newspaper RED STAR said in a commentary today that the NATO council session, opened on June 9, is actually a "direct follow-up" of the Williamsburg meeting, which shows NATO's intention to "continue intensifying the tension in the world, including Europe."

The commentary accused the NATO council session of rejecting the Soviet proposal on the problem of Euro-missiles and of supporting the U.S. stand to continue building up nuclear arms and sabotaging the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks.

The commentary called a NATO council session resolution "a serious threat" to peace in Europe, which the Soviet Union "cannot take lightly."

For days the Soviet news media have been commenting on the NATO council meeting, saying that it is the first time since France's withdrawal from NATO's military arm that a NATO ministerial council session was held in Paris, which shows France's clear inclination to Atlanticism.

The media said France has pursued a pro-American policy on many military and political issues which is a deviation from the line of the late President De Gaulle.

SON SANN ON THAI PROPOSAL FOR SRV TROOP PULLBACK

BK101328 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 9 June, Son Sann, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, who is on an unofficial visit in Japan, said in a press conference held in Tokyo that if Vietnam really wants to solve the Kampuchean problem, there is only one way out, and that is to accept the relevant resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea [ICK]. We demand the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, not a withdrawal of 30 or 100 km. Son Sann stressed that to solve the Kampuchean problem, the essence of the problem must be grasped, and that is the Vietnamese aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea with the backing of the Soviets. He pointed out that only by implementing the UN General Assembly resolutions can Kampuchea and Southeast Asia have peace and prosperity. The Vietnamese partial troop withdrawal was only a farce to dupe world opinion.

Answering questions on Thailand's proposal about Vietnamese troops withdrawing 30 km from the Kampuchean-Thai border, Son Sann said, in principle, we do not object to other countries' mediation in the Kampuchean problem, but this must be in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions and the declaration of the ICK. He also said that the above-mentioned resolutions have already opened the door for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, so why open another door now?

THAI OFFICIALS CITED ON VISIT BY SRV'S THACH

OW102110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Bangkok, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday his proposal that Vietnamese troops pull back 30 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border line accords with the U.N. resolutions calling on foreign troops to withdraw from Kampuchea.

Emerging from his talks with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, Sitthi told reporters that the ASEAN position on the Kampuchean issue has remained unchanged. He said Vietnam should first of all pull back its troops from the Thai-Kampuchean border line.

On the renewed invitation extended to him by Thach for a visit to Hanoi, Sitthi said that when he would make the visit depends on when Vietnam acts according to the proposal.

Commenting on the talks, Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the National Security Council of Thailand, reiterated today his government's stand on adhering to the U.N. resolutions concerning the Kampuchean issue.

He said that Thailand has shown its sincerity by being as flexible as possible in negotiating with Vietnam. However, he added, Thailand will have to study Thach's statement very carefully because statements from Vietnam can often be interpreted in many different ways.

He pointed out that Vietnam is making full use of the talks between Thach and Sitthi for its political propaganda.

Speaking on trade with Vietnam, Prasong warned that "we have to consider whether we will receive proper payment for goods we sell to that country."

He noted that Vietnam, whose "purchasing power is almost zero," has not repaid the principal or interest on a one-million-baht loan it received from Thailand earlier.

He pointed out that even the International Monetary Fund has refused to make any loans to Vietnam, a country with a foreign debt of about 4,000 million U.S. dollars.

Speaking to a group of journalists on the same subject today, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman warned that time is not mature for Thailand to develop trade relations with Vietnam. He told reporters his government holds that trade between the two countries as well as cooperation in fishery and other areas will develop once the Kampuchean problem is solved politically.

Meanwhile, Bangkok newspapers today showed disbelief about Thach's statement.

MATUPHUM DAILY commented editorially that Thach's statement does not indicate any change of Hanoi's ambitions to dominate Indochina or even Southeast Asia.

CHINESE DAILY NEWS pointed out in a commentary that the key to the Kampuchean problem lies with the Vietnamese troops withdrawal from Kampuchea. If this is effected, said the article, the Kampuchean problem can be solved readily.

THACH'S 'BUNCH OF THORNY ROSES' DECRIED

OW122234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 12 Jun 83

["Nguyen Co Thach and His Bunch of Thorny Roses" -- XINHUA Headline]

[Text] Bangkok, June 12 (XINHUA correspondent Yang Mu) -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was bringing with him a bunch of roses withthorny stems in his visit to Bangkok.

This was the theme of a caricature published in BANGKOK POST yesterday which aptly depicts Thach's three-day unofficial visit to Thailand, June 8-10, his third visit since the Vietnamese military aggression against Kampuchea.

What were the aims of Thach's visit with roses in hand, two months after a massive Vietnamese intrusion into the eastern border area of Thailand?

First, turning to soft tactics after the failure of their military intrusion into Thailand, the Vietnamese authorities attempted to lure Thailand and other ASEAN countries into "regional dialogues" or even a "regional conference" designed by Vietnam.

The U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea stipulate that the Kampuchea problem should be solved within the framework of the United Nations in line with resolutions of the United Nations and a related international conference. But the Vietnamese authorities have deviated from the U.N. stand and refused to implement the U.N. resolutions so as to perpetuate their occupation of Kampuchea. They have insisted on their proposals for "regional dialogues" and a "regional conference", which have been repeatedly rejected by the ASEAN and other countries.

While in Thailand, Thach dished up a new proposal which set the improvement of relations between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN as a precondition for ensuring peace in Southeast Asia and laid the Kampuchea problem aside. Some people of insight in Thailand who saw through this trick cautioned that only when the Vietnamese troops are completely withdrawn from Kampuchea can the relations between the Indochinese and ASEAN nations be improved and peace in the region safeguarded. The cart must never be put before the horse, they stressed.

Secondly, Thach aimed at winning a breathing spell for his country militarily and breaking its isolation in the diplomatic field.

Though the Vietnamese Armed Forces in Kampuchea still enjoy a slight degree of superiority in the battlefield, they are finding the going tougher and tougher. They need a breathing spell.

In the diplomatic field, it is not strange that, having suffered a serious setback at the last U.N. General Assembly in a vote-taking on the representation of Democratic Kampuchea, Thach visited Thailand now as the new U.N. General Assembly session was approaching. He was trying to whitewash Vietnam's image as an ardent lover of peace. He declared that his country was taking into consideration Thailand's proposal that Vietnam withdraw 30 kilometers from the Thai-Kampuchean border, that his country was ready to let Kampuchea become an "independent, neutral and non-aligned country" and that it acknowledged the existence of the Kampuchea question.

By means of all such fine-sounding phraseology and inflated propaganda, Thach was thinking wishfully of hushing the international voice of condemnation against Vietnam, but of course he was mistaken.

Thirdly, Thach aimed at disintegrating the ASEAN and undermining the unity of the multi-partisan Government of Thailand.

He offered to pay a visit to Thailand and meet the leaders of the three ruling parties, trying in this way to profit by exploiting their contradictions. However, the new Thai Cabinet had reached a unanimity of views on foreign policies and was vigilant at any divisive attempts. Thach's tricks failed.

What is more, Thach tried to create an impression that his meeting with the Thai leaders was wrapped in mystery. He even spread the word that the solution to the Kampuchean question lies with China. He was attempting to arouse suspicion among the ASEAN countries and sow discord between friendly countries.

During the talks, Thach reportedly tried his best to avoid mentioning the Kampuchea question, and when he was asked to talk about this question, he just reiterated his stand against the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the country. He virtually turned down Thailand's proposal for a 30-kilometer withdrawal on the pretext that such a move should be taken "on a reciprocal basis."

In a word, Thach was waving a bunch of roses, only when you accept them, their thorns will prick your hands till blood is shown. People must be on the alert not to get hurt by these roses.

RENMIN RIBAO ON VIETNAMESE 'DIALOGUE' WITH ASEAN

HK120724 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 83 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Fraudulent Trick"]

[Text] As expected, following the conclusion in defeat of their massive dry-season offensive on the Kampuchean battlefield, the Vietnamese authorities are currently launching a diplomatic offensive. The diplomats of the Vietnamese authorities are seizing every opportunity to sell their ideas to ASEAN. With a smile on their face and peace on their lips, they call for "dialogue" and put on a posture of being willing to coexist peacefully with the ASEAN states, in an attempt to soften the stand of those states on the Kampuchea issue and lure them into acknowledging the fait accompli of Vietnam's aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese authorities solemnly vow to the ASEAN states that they "guarantee to restore peace" and will "solve in a friendly way the conflicts in the region in accordance with the principle of coexistence and mutual understanding." Their Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach proclaimed that the Kampuchea issue was "basically" a problem between China and Vietnam. According to this pronouncement, so long as the ASEAN states hold a "dialogue" with Vietnam, or so long as the ASEAN states "gather for a concert" with Vietnam, Laos, and the Kampuchean puppet regime, peace in Southeast Asia will be very easy to come by, and Vietnam and ASEAN can live in peace together.

A sinister plot is hidden below the sugar coating cooked up by these honeyed words of the Vietnamese authorities.

To describe the Kampuchea issue as "basically" a question between China and Vietnam means that "basically" it is no concern of ASEAN, and it is not worthwhile for the ASEAN states to make things difficult for Vietnam. Is the matter so simple? As everyone knows, Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Kampuchea have not only wrecked Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and heightened tension in the Southeast Asian region, but also constitute an important step in Vietnam's expansion toward Southeast Asia by using Indochina as its base and also in its service for the Soviet Union's southward strategy. This act of aggression also roughly tramples on the UN Charter and the basic principles of international relations. Hence the Kampuchea issue is a question of principle bound up with preserving peace in Asia and the world and opposing aggression and expansion. China's purpose in resolutely opposing Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, providing all-out support for the Kampuchean people's patriotic resistance struggle against Vietnam and advocating the restoration of Kampuchea's independent, neutral, and nonaligned status is to preserve peace in Asia and the world, and not for any private interests of its own. Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border admittedly threaten the security of China's southern border, but it is the countries of Southeast Asia that are most threatened by Vietnamese expansion. The many incidents that have occurred on the Thai-Kampuchean border in recent years are the best proof of that. How can it be said that the Kampuchea issue is little or no concern of ASEAN? This argument of the Vietnamese authorities not only attempts to sow discord between the ASEAN states and China but also deliberately lulls the vigilance of the ASEAN states against Vietnamese hegemonism. It is essential to pay close attention to this new trick, which has evolved from the theory of the "Chinese threat."

The Vietnamese authorities say that so long as the ASEAN states "shelve" the Kampuchea issue, and hold a "dialogue" with Vietnam or "gather for a concert," Vietnam will be able to live in peace with ASEAN. We wish to ask: Can the ASEAN states "shelve" the Kampuchea issue if Vietnamese troops do not withdraw from that country? Can the ASEAN states live in peace with Vietnam if the Kampuchea issue is not solved and the Vietnamese threat to ASEAN is not eliminated? Nguyen Co Thach openly threatened in Southeast Asia that if the ASEAN states stuck to their policy on the Kampuchea issue, their "confrontation" with Vietnam would "gradually escalate," and, moreover, Vietnam would support "resistance forces" within the ASEAN states. If it is said that the Vietnamese authorities' so-called argument that the ASEAN states would "shelve" the Kampuchea issue was hiding something, then these words have fully exposed their ugly features. In fact Vietnam's true intention is none other than to force the ASEAN states to halt their support for the Kampuchean people's just struggle to resist Vietnam and defend their country, so that it can have a free hand in its aggression against Kampuchea and threaten peace and security in Southeast Asia. How in these circumstances can there be any talk of peaceful coexistence between the ASEAN states and Vietnam?

As everyone knows, the Kampuchean problem was caused by Vietnam's armed aggression. Hence, the precondition for solving this problem is that Vietnam must unconditionally withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. No method of solving the Kampuchea problem can do without total Vietnamese troop withdrawal. If the Vietnamese authorities truly want to solve the Kampuchea problem, they must first start with this point. This has also been demanded by a number of UN General Assembly session resolutions. The Vietnamese authorities now refuse to make any mention of the UN resolutions, refuse to announce total troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, and continually play the tricks of "partial withdrawal," "regional conference," "dialogue between groups," and so on, in a vain attempt to use these fraudulent means to negate the relevant UN resolutions and lure and threaten the international community into acknowledging the fait accompli of aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea. Can this be described as sincerity for solving the problem? Can it be described as willingness to ease tension in Southeast Asia?

China wants to see an early, just, and reasonable solution to the Kampuchea problem and has consistently made unstinting efforts to this end. However, we will absolutely not tolerate the Vietnamese authorities playing fraudulent tricks and leaving behind endless trouble for peace and security in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole. The current situation on the Kampuchean battlefield is favorable for the Kampuchean people. By uniting as one, the countries and peoples that love peace and uphold justice will certainly be able to have the Kampuchean problem correctly solved in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions.

KANG KEQING MEETS THAI WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW101419 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the All-China Women's Federation, this evening met with a delegation from the University Women's Association of Thailand led by its chairman Professor Khun Duangduan Phisanbut. Kang Keqing then gave a dinner in honor of the visitors. The delegation arrived in Beijing June 10 after a tour of Guangzhou and Shanghai at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation.

PAPUA NEW GUINEAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

OW121137 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Rabbie L. Namaliu, minister for foreign affairs and trade of Papua New Guinea, and his party arrived here by air this afternoon for a week long visit to China. The guests from the island country in the South Pacific were greeted at the airport by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and others. Papua New Guinea established diplomatic relations with China in 1976.

Talks With Wu Xueqian

OW130752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian held talks with Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade Rabbie L. Namaliu of Papua New Guinea on bilateral relations and international affairs here today. They agreed that there had been steady development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries since the establishment of diplomatic relations and there are broad prospects for the furtherance of such relations. Another important subject during the three-hour discussions was the Asia-Pacific situation, the Kampuchean and Afghan issues in particular.

HUANG HUA ATTENDS PHILIPPINE ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW111324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Fortunato U. Abat, Philippine ambassador to China, and Mrs Corazon B. Abat gave a reception at the embassy here this evening on the occasion of the 85th anniversary of the proclamation of Philippine independence.

Among the guests were State Councillor Huang Hua, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, and leading members of other government departments.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in China were also present.

AUSTRALIA TO GIVE OIL EXPLORATION LOAN TO PRC

OW111028 Hong Kong AFP in English 1812 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (AFP) -- Australia will provide China with technical assistance worth 1.6 million Australian dollars (1.3 million U.S. dollars) for oil exploration under a preliminary agreement signed between the two countries, an Australian Embassy statement here said.

The communique said Chinese participation in the project for installation of computers and training of specialists, aimed at getting better financial and technical assessment of oil prospects, will be 1.3 million yuan (650,000 U.S. dollars).

The communique added that Australia and China had also signed a deal for help in construction of a hydroelectric plant at Lubuge in the south western Yunnan Province.

Under the agreement Australia will provide 1.4 million dollars (1.2 million U.S.) as consultancy services for the scheme.

The project is one of those for which money was allocated to China by the World Bank for the 1984-85 financial year.

AUSTRALIA WARNS FRANCE ABOUT NUCLEAR TESTS

OW110110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Robert Hawke warned yesterday Australia will suspend uranium sales to France as long as France continues nuclear tests in South Pacific.

The warning came at a press conference after his meeting here with President Francois Mitterrand. Hawke and Mitterrand discussed a number of issues including the French nuclear testing in the Pacific, and sales of Australian uranium to France and the future of the French overseas territory of New Caledonia, 960 kms from Australia's east coast.

Hawke told reporters that he lodged a protest to Mitterrand in the "strongest possible terms" against the French tests at Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific.

He said Mitterrand told him that France attached great importance to its own independent nuclear force so it needed to have a test zone.

France refused to comment on Hawke's warning.

Australia agreed in 1981 to supply 2,000 tons of uranium to France, of which 460 tons have already been shipped.

Hawke arrived here from London June 8 and left for Geneva yesterday.

REPORTAGE ON DEATH OF POLITBURO'S LIAO CHENGZHI

Funeral Committee Formed

OW121632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- The funeral committee for Liao Chengzhi, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, has been formed. Following is the composition of the funeral committee:

Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Wang Zhen and Kang Shangkun.

(the following are listed in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames:) Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Ma Haide (George Hatem), Wang Renzhong, Wang Kunlun, Wang Shoudao, Wang Heshou, Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Deng Liqun, Ye Fei, Ye Shengtao, Burhan Shahidi, Shi Liang, Qiao Shi, Zhuang Xiquan, Zhu Xuefan, Liu Lantao, Xu Shiyou, Xu Deheng, Li Weihan, Li Desheng, Yang Xiufeng, Yang Dezhi, Xiao Ke, Xiao Jingguang, Ho Yin, Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa, Lu Dingyi, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Chen Pixian, Chen Muhua, Lin Liyun, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Ji Fang, Zhou Gucheng, Zhou Jianren, Zhou Shutao, Zhou Peiyuan, Qu Wu, Zhao Puchu, Hu Ziang, Hu Qiaomu, Hu Qili, Hu Juewen, Hu Yuzhi, Rong Yiren, Fei Yiming, Yao Yilin, Hao Jianxiu, Qin Jiwei, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Geng Biao, Xia Yan, Qian Changzhao, Ni Zhifu, Huang Kecheng, Huang Dingchen, Kang Keqing, Israel Epstein, Peng Chong, Cheng Zihua, Su Yu, Dong Qiwu, Seypidin, Tan Zhenlin, Miao Yuntai, Jiro Yokogawa and Bo Yibo.

NPC, CPPCC Deputies Mourn

OW111550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Deputies to the National People's Congress and members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference today deeply mourned the death of Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee. They pledged to turn sorrow into strength and honor his memory by carrying on the behest of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. They said they will rally closely around the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and work hard to build a powerful and prosperous China and achieve the peaceful reunification of the motherland at a sooner date.

Yi Meihou, president of the Guangdong Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese, recalled his contacts with Liao Chengzhi from abroad during the anti-Japanese war. He met Liao Chengzhi later at the CPPCC meeting in 1949. He said Liao's frankness and open-mindedness impressed him and other overseas compatriots deeply. He pledged to work hard to accomplish the cause Liao left unfinished.

Lin Liyun, a deputy from Taiwan Province and president of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, said that Vice-Chairman Liao always had people from Taiwan at heart. She quoted Liao as saying to the federation, "Since you represent the Taiwan compatriots, you must speak on their behalf."

"Vice-Chairman Liao had wanted to go with us to Taiwan to see our kith and kin there upon the reunification of our motherland," she said. "It's a pity he left us without seeing his dream come true."

Li Chen, a deputy from Taiwan Province and vice-president of Jinan University, Guangdong, recalled that when his university was restored in 1978, Liao assumed the post of chairman of the board of directors. "Although he was busy with his official duties, he always concerned himself with the development of the university and often made detailed inquiries about what was going on there," he said. The best way to honor his memory is to run our university better and build up the international prestige of this institution of higher learning for Overseas Chinese," Professor Li said.

Chong Sai Ping, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Nanyang Commercial Bank and Ltd., said Liao enjoyed a high prestige both at home and abroad. His easy and approachable character and strong sense of responsibility impressed many people. "His death is a great loss to our country and people," Chong said. "I'm very sad, but I'm also very sure that Vice-Chairman Liao's behest will be carried on by more and more people," he said.

NPC deputy Ng Hong Man, principal of Hong Kong Pui Kiu Middle School, said that Liao was an outstanding state leader and social activist and, in particular, an ingenious leader in Hong Kong and Macao affairs and Overseas Chinese affairs. His death was a great loss to the country. Ng recalled that he first came to know Liao in 1959, and had frequent contacts with him during the Fourth and Fifth NPC's. Last April, when Ng led a delegation of Hong Kong middle school teachers on a visit to the mainland, Liao took time out of his busy schedule to meet them and share his ideas on how to train specialists for the motherland. "This inspired us tremendously," Ng said. He expressed his confidence that the policies of the country would be continued and remain stable, and the cause Liao Chengzhi left unfinished would surely be fulfilled.

Henry Y.T. Fok, chairman of Yau Wing Co. of Hong Kong, spoke of Liao Chengzhi's tremendous contributions to the country and his efforts to reunify China and recover its sovereignty over Hong Kong. "Many of his conversations with us were very inspiring and close to our hearts. We compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao held him in high respect and admiration. His death is indeed a great loss to our country," he said.

K.C. Wong, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong, said that Liao commanded the respect of many people in and outside of China for his rich knowledge of Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan Province, Southeast Asian countries and Japan. With his remarkable talents, he made indelible contributions to the cause of the country. "His death bereaved our nation of an outstanding leader, and myself of an old friend," Wong added.

Public Figures Mourn Liao

OW122200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Noted personages of various circles Ma Bi, Miao Yuntai, Chen Yisong, Ho Yin, Ma Wan-chi and Percy Chen have expressed deep condolences on the death of Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress. Professor Ma Bi, a deputy to the NPC, said Liao Chengzhi had many old friends abroad and in Taiwan who have great esteem for him.

"Since my return to the mainland," he said, "I met Vice-Chairman Liao Chengzhi on many occasions and was deeply impressed by him. He did a lot of work to promote cooperation between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang for the reunification of the motherland and was confident that Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo would eventually agree to negotiations between the two parties.

"He looked forward to increasing contacts between people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits so as to eliminate misunderstanding, and he urged people to keep in contact with Overseas Chinese, get to know their opinions and demands, maintain friendly relations with their old colleagues and friends in Taiwan, and thus help bring about the reunification of the motherland."

Professor Ma Bi said the death of Liao Chengzhi is a great loss to the country. "We should carry on the work he left unfinished," he added.

Miao Yuntai, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said that Liao Chengzhi was born in a family of revolutionaries. His father Liao Zhongkai, a follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, made significant contributions in implementing the policies of alliance with Russia, alliance with the Communist Party and aid to peasants and workers. After Liao Zhongkai's death, his wife He Xiangning carried forward his cause and continued to take part in the revolution. "Liao Chengzhi was imbued with revolutionary ideas from his childhood and remained a revolutionary all his life," Miao Yuntai said. He said the whole nation is grieved by the death of Liao Chengzhi. "His revolutionary spirit will remain forever in the hearts of the Chinese people both at home and abroad. His name is immortal!" Miao Yuntai said.

Chen Yisong, another member of the CPPCC National Committee, recalled that, when he came back to China via Paris in April 1973, Liao Chengzhi was leaving on a tour abroad. In order to see Chen, Liao postponed his departure for two days. When they did meet, the two had a long talk on how to enhance the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people.

Chen's last meeting with Liao took place in the Great Hall of the People on April 16 this year. "I didn't expect he would die so soon! I am most grieved at it," Chen Yisong said.

Ho Yin, an NPC deputy and chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Macao, said he made the acquaintance of Liao Chengzhi in Hong Kong during the war of resistance against Japan and remained a close friend of him ever since. "As an outstanding leader of China, Liao Chengzhi did a lot of work for the reunification of the country and for uniting with Overseas Chinese," Ho Yin said. "He enjoyed a high prestige among Chinese compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas, and among his many friends in Japan and the West."

Ma Wanchi, a member of the CPPCC National Committee and vice-chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Macao, said his family and the Liaos were well acquainted with each other. "Liao Chengzhi's outstanding contributions to the country and the people won him the respect of all Chinese, both in and outside the country. I admire his firm adherence to principle and flexibility in tactics. We must learn from his loyalty to the country and carry out his unfulfilled wish," Ma Wanchi said.

The noted Hong Kong lawyer Percy Chen said: "Liao Chengzhi's father and my father are both close associates of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

"I met Liao Chengzhi in Berlin in 1927 when he was studying there. From then on, we were close friends," he said.

"Liao Chengzhi was an outstanding revolutionary and diplomat. His death is a great loss. People will forever remember him," Percy Chen said.

Democratic Party Leaders Mourn

OW130530 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- Deep condolences on the death of Liao Chengzhi were expressed by leaders of various democratic parties who are attending the current sessions of the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. They cherished the memory of the revolutionary contributions of the late vice-chairman of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee. Xu Deheng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Jiusan Society, said he was so grieved over the sad news. He hailed Liao Chengzhi for his lifelong loyalty to the country and the people, as well as his contributions to the prosperity and reunification of the motherland.

Qu Wu, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, said he wept when he heard the sad news of the death of his close comrade-in-arms. He and Liao Chengzhi were schoolmates in the Soviet Union during the first cooperation between the Chinese Communist Party and the Kuomintang. He described Liao Chengzhi as an outstanding social activist who devoted his entire energies to the country, the people and especially to the cause of reunifying the motherland. "We often mentioned in our chats the hope that our old schoolmate Chiang Ching-kuo would come back to the mainland to cooperate with us again," Qu Wu said.

He said he and Liao Chengzhi went to Guangzhou together last year to attend a ceremony for unveiling the memorial hall dedicated to Liao's parents -- Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning. Liao Chengzhi said on that occasion the return of Taiwan and reunification of the country, would make it possible to build a powerful China. This would benefit the country, the nation, Taiwan as well as Chiang Ching-kuo himself, Qu Wu quoted Liao as saying. "It's a pity that he died before his will was accomplished," Qu said. "We should carry on his behest and make still greater contributions to the reunification of the country," Qu said. "I hope I'll be able to see that day!"

Zhou Gucheng, vice-chairman of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party Central Committee, said that Liao's death was a "great loss to China." He recalled that the founder of his party Deng Yanda and Liao's father Liao Zhongkai were left-wing members of the Kuomintang. Both were assassinated by the Kuomintang's right wing and buried in the same city of Nanjing. Liao Chengzhi's mother He Xiangning inscribed both tombstones. "In the past decades," Zhou said, "Liao Chengzhi carried out his father's behest and worked hard for China's prosperity and reunification, winning high regard from the people on the mainland and those in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao as well as Overseas Chinese. His death at this crucial moment is indeed a great loss to our country. We must turn grief into strength, learn from his spirit of hard working and strive for a more prosperous and powerful China."

Tian Fuda of Gaoshan nationality, who is vice president of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, recalled his many discussions with Liao Chengzhi about the return of Taiwan to the motherland, about Taiwan's beautiful mountains and rivers, and their old friends there. Liao often said that people on both sides of the Straits were kith and kin and might very well find a common language on the premise that all patriots belong to one family, Tian Fuda said. "Members of the Taiwan delegation are determined to turn grief into strength, make the current National People's Congress a complete success and redouble their efforts to bring Taiwan back to the motherland," Tian Fuda stressed.

Sa Kongliao, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, said he was greatly stricken by Liao Chengzhi's sudden death. "He was accomplished, easy to approach, good at uniting with people in all circles. He enjoyed a high reputation in various parties and professions, among our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and Chinese nationals residing abroad," Sa Kongliao said. "He was an outstanding social activist. His departure from us is an irreparable loss to our party and state."

Anna Chennault Mourns Liao

OW122204 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Anna Chennault, vice-president of the U.S. White House Export Council, expressed her condolence over the death of Liao Chengzhi at the Chinese Embassy here Friday. Mrs Chennault told XINHUA that Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, devoted his whole life to state affairs meritoriously. During the last few years in particular, she said, he dedicated himself to international affairs and never for a moment, even in his illness, relaxed his efforts to make a last contribution to the future of his country with the remainder of his life. Mrs Chennault also expressed her appreciation for Liao's effort in handling the Hong Kong problem.

Mr Liao enjoyed a high prestige, Mrs Chennault said. "Learned, honest and easy of approach, he was accomplished in himself an unusual great man."

"I am of a younger generation to Mr Liao," Mrs Chennault said, "and I have learned a great deal from my contacts with him and am often moved by his noble personality." "I have always wished he could live longer so that he could accomplish the lofty cause of peaceful reunification of China," she said. His unfortunate death, she added, is a big loss for all the Chinese both in China and abroad. Anna Chennault is also chairman of the National Republican Heritage Groups Council and member of the executive board of the U.S. People-to-People Friendship Association.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SIXTH NPC SESSION

Presidium Holds Second Meeting

OW110300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- A draft list of candidates for state leaders to be elected at the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress was approved at the second meeting of the Presidium this morning. It will be distributed to the delegations for discussion.

At the beginning of today's meeting, all members of the Presidium observed a silence to express their deep condolences on the death of Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee and member of the Presidium of the current NPC session, who died of a heart attack yesterday.

Peng Zhen, executive chairman of the Presidium, explained the list of candidates for state leaders and other senior positions.

The list approved today include nominations for the positions of chairman, vice-chairmen, secretary-general and members of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee, president and vice-president of the People's Republic of China, chairman of the Central Military Commission, president of the Supreme People's Court and procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

According to the NPC organic law, nomination of the above-mentioned candidates is the responsibility of the NPC Presidium. An official list will be determined by the Presidium in line with the opinion of a majority of deputies following deliberations and consultations by the delegations.

Leader Elections 18 Jun

OW130312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0303 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- Deputies to the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress today began closed-door panel sessions to deliberate on candidates for state leaders to be elected at the present congress.

A draft list of the candidates for the positions of chairman, vice-chairmen, secretary-general and members of the NPC Standing Committee, the president and vice-president of the People's Republic of China and the chairman of the Central Military Commission, the president of the Supreme People's Court and the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, endorsed by the Presidium last Saturday, was submitted to the 31 delegations for deliberation, along with resumes of the nominees.

The Presidium will meet again on June 17 to decide on the final list in line with the deliberations.

According to the schedule, the group discussions will last till June 18 when the congress will meet and elect the NPC Standing Committee, the president and vice-president and chairman of the Central Military Commission by secret ballot. Then the congress will decide on the nomination of premier on the proposal of the president. Zeng Tao, spokesman and deputy secretary-general of the congress, is expected to announce the results of the elections at a news briefing immediately after the elections.

Reliable sources said that the congress will go on to decide on the choice of the members of the State Council and the Central Military Commission, and elect the president of the Supreme People's Court and the procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate on June 20 after a one-day recess.

Li Xiannian at Discussion

OW111714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian this afternoon went to the quarters of the Hubei delegation to the National People's Congress and listened to deputies' deliberations on Premier Zhao Ziyang's report.

In a short-sleeved white shirt, Li Xiannian greeted fellow deputies all around. He said the discussions in the past few days had been lively. He followed this afternoon's discussions with keen interest and chimed in from time to time with comments and questions.

Zhang Wencai, vice-president of the Central China Institute of Agronomy, reported on the progress in growing citrus fruit and improving seeds in some parts of the province. Li Xiannian, who had met this citrus specialist before, asked him to make greater contributions to the province's citrus production.

Han Ningfu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, told Li Xiannian that Hubei reaped a good wheat harvest this year despite serious wind and rain storms, and its industry produced 13.3 percent more in the first five months than in the corresponding period of 1982.

Hearing this, Li Xiannian said Premier Zhao Ziyang was right in attaching great importance in his report to the need of improving economic results. He said he fully agreed with Zhao, adding that improving management and raising scientific and technical levels were vital in the effort to achieve this objective.

Agriculture and industry depend on science and technology for further development, Li said. This means attaching importance to knowledge and respecting the intellectuals. It is essential to use the intellectuals to the fullest possible extent. On the other hand, he added, it is necessary to encourage them to integrate themselves with the workers and peasants. He said that the integration of intellectuals with the leadership and the masses should be encouraged.

Discussing ideological and political work, Li Xiannian said: "Our party is a good party. In the past one or two years, large numbers of veteran comrades retired from the first line to enable younger people to take over their work. This could not have been done but for the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism. These veteran comrades are lofty-minded. Their action is an important manifestation of socialist ethics."

A deputy said Hubei had doubled its population from 24 million at the time of liberation to the present figure of 48 million. Li Xiannian said that it is imperative to control population growth. Repeated education and persuasion is needed to drive the point home to the people, he said.

Zhao at Beijing Discussion

OW101750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1559 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang today attended a panel discussion of the Beijing delegation to the National People's Congress and listened attentively to comments and suggestions raised by the deputies. Among the many deputies addressing the session was Xu Qingwen, secretary of the Communist Party branch in Nanhanji production brigade on the outskirts of Beijing.

He put forward four proposals: step up the development of the rural counties under Beijing Municipality, take effective measures to control pollution, maintain the stability of the present policies, and vigorously expand education in the rural areas. In response, Premier Zhao Ziyang said these were very good proposals.

Dong Xinju, chief engineer at the Beijing Bureau of Geology, said she agreed to the premier's observation in his government work report that geological departments should anticipate the needs of the national economy. "We haven't performed this duty well enough in the past, but we pledge to do it better in the future," she said. "Well said!" the premier exclaimed.

Several deputies mentioned the undesirable practice among some units of keeping scientific information from each other. Zhao Ziyang said this problem should be settled through coordination. It is imperative to foster the spirit of cooperation which has not received sufficient attention in the last few years, he added.

Professor Lei Jieqiong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, proposed that all walks of life should be encouraged to run schools, television college courses in particular.

Responding to her proposal, Zhao Ziyang said no, too, favors television courses because they require relatively small investment but are accessible to a tremendous number of people and yield quick results.

The premier encouraged the deputies to make more criticisms or proposals concerning government work and exercise effective supervision over the government so that it would do a still better job.

Committee Examines State Accounts

OW101349 Beijing XINHUA in English 1330 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- the Financial and Economic Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress met this morning to examine the report on the final state accounts for 1982 submitted by Finance Minister Wang Bingqian.

One of the six special committees to examine, discuss and draw up relevant bills and draft resolutions, the Financial and Economic Committee is composed of 14 specialists in various economic fields.

Commenting on the report, committee members agreed that the 1982 state budget was implemented remarkably. State revenue began to pick up, reversing the three-year downward trend, as a result of expanding production and strengthening supervision over management. With both revenue and expenditure rising considerably, the state ensured development in production and construction as well as in culture, education, science and public health services, and continued improvement in the livelihood of the urban and rural population. In addition, a basic balance was maintained between total revenue and expenditure.

The committee members accepted Minister Wang's report and decided to draft a resolution to be submitted to the congress after further discussions and an all-round assessment. They also discussed ways to achieve better economic results.

Gu Gengyu, the committee's vice-chairman and a former industrialist, said that the state cannot possibly increase its revenue if the enterprises fail to make profits. "To achieve better economic results, I think, the first step is to straighten things out in the enterprises and run the economy according to its inherent laws. Those enterprises running at a loss must strive to make a profit," he said.

Xu Yunbei, former vice-minister of light industry, said that improvement of economic results is a complicated question, involving such factors as the system of economic management and the policy on pricing. He suggested the State Council hold a special meeting to discuss this problem.

Han Zheyi, also a vice-chairman and former vice-mayor of Shanghai, said that the irrational geographical distribution of industry is also a factor affecting economic results. He cited some unsuccessful enterprises in Shanghai as examples to show that their production cost is high because they are far away from raw material producers and transportation is difficult. Another factor, he said, is the lack of market study and some products do not suit the consumers' needs.

Xue Muqiao, a noted economist, said that it is important to indicate in the draft resolution the shortcomings of financial work and their seriousness so that relevant departments will pay greater attention and take effective steps to solve these problems.

Minister Wang Bingqian, who was present at the meeting, further explained the 1982 state final accounts.

He said that the total industrial and agricultural output value in 1982 was 8.7 percent higher than the previous year but the state revenue increased only 2.3 percent.

To increase state revenue, he stressed the importance of improving economic results and preventing overdecentralization of funds.

Hong Kong Deputies on 'Sovereignty'

OW101810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Hong Kong and Macao deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress have deliberated Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report at panel discussions over the last few days.

They agreed that they are elated to see such an excellent situation prevailing in China. The people are in complete ease of mind, they said. The last five years, they said, were years which witnessed important progress in the modernization drive as well as growing prosperity for China. They are confident of fulfilling the tasks set for the next five years, they said.

Some deputies raised proposals concerning subjects covered in the government work report.

They voiced warm support for the premier's statement that "we shall, at an opportune moment, recover China's sovereignty over Hong Kong and take appropriate measures to maintain its prosperity."

With a sense of responsibility and national pride, the deputies said, they analyzed the Hong Kong question left over from past history and its status quo, and reached the conclusion that there is no doubt whatsoever that China will recover its sovereignty over Hong Kong.

Tong Ping-tat said that Hong Kong is part of China's territory and it is only natural for China to recover its sovereignty over the place.

Chen Hong pointed out that, while there are indeed many economic problems to be studied in relation to the maintaining of prosperity in Hong Kong, there are also many favorable conditions for achieving this purpose.

Taiwan Deputies on Reunification

OW101415 Beijing XINHUA in English 1403 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Reunification of China and the bridging of the Taiwan Straits keynoted the panel discussion of deputies from Taiwan Province to the Sixth National People's Congress here today.

Holding the discussion in the Taiwan Room in the Great Hall of the People where oil paintings of the picturesque Sun Moon Lake and snow-capped Yushan Mountains was itself an occasion that filled the deputies with emotion and nostalgia.

Professor Li Chen, aged 66, from Jinan University, Guangdong, said he was particularly impressed with the remarks concerning the reunification of China made by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his government work report. "Accomplishment of the great cause of reunifying China will usher in a period of unprecedented unity in Chinese history," he said.

Professor Li said that he is confident he would be able to see the people on either side of the Taiwan Straits reunited. "I hope to go back to Jiayi, my hometown, for a happy reunion with my relatives there," he said.

Professor Qiu Baoyun from the Liaoning Provincial Research Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine had been separated from her elder sister for 34 years. She said: "How I yearn for the day of reunification so I could go to Taiwan to see her," she exclaimed.

Lu Guosong, 60, a native of Taihei, said that he had been longing for more than 30 years to get together with his kith and kin in Taiwan. He urged the Taiwan authorities to comply with the historical trend and the general aspirations of the people for national reunification. A political party that goes against this trend will end up nowhere, he said. He hoped that more and more people from Taiwan would come to visit the mainland.

Fan Zengsheng, a native of Taoyuan and now an accountant at the Shanghai Port Authority, said that the separation of the people by the Taiwan Straits is a historical tragedy. Chinese of his generation, he said, will have to end this unfortunate situation.

The mainland enjoys a stable political situation and a thriving economy, which provide a very favorable condition for the reunification, he said. He proposed that the people's government take measures to help people on the mainland meet their relatives in Taiwan.

PLA Deputies Support Report

OW111444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Army deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress have expressed full support for the main tasks for the next five years outlined by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his government work report. During panel discussions, they pledged to speed up the modernization of national defense on the basis of continued economic development and work harder to safeguard the great socialist motherland.

Gao Rui, vice-president of the Academy of Military Sciences, said economic strength is the basis of national defense. Modernization of weaponry is impossible without highly developed metallurgical, nonferrous metals and electronics industries. "It is entirely correct for the government to put economic construction in the first place," he added. "Improvement in the economic situation implies improvement in national defense."

He said the raising of the nation's cultural level is also important for increasing its defense potential, because a good knowledge of science is indispensable for the mastery of modern technology and equipment.

Gao Rui said the modernization of national defense should be accelerated step by step in the course of economic development so as to translate part of the defense potential into defense capability.

Yang Gouyu, deputy commander of the Navy, said he is encouraged by Premier Zhao Ziyang's report that calls on the People's Liberation Army to revolutionize, modernize and regularize itself and to increase its capability for combined operations and quick response under conditions of modern war. This shows the government is paying great attention to Army building, he said.

Nie Li, vice-chairman of the Scientific and Technological Committee under the Commission in Charge of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defence, said she agreed with Premier Zhao Ziyang's demand that the PLA should step up weapons and equipment research, testing and manufacturing and the updating of military equipment. She said she and her colleagues would do their best to produce ever better weapons for the PLA ground, naval and air forces.

Zheng Weishan, commander of the PLA Lanzhou units, said that, at the present level of economic development, it is impossible to increase military spending quickly. What is most important at present, he said, is to make the best use of the limited funds in a planned way to increase the PLA's capability for combined operations and quick response.

Liu Kai, assistant to the chief of the General Staff, stressed the need to speed up defense research and production, do a good job of military education and training, and raise the PLA's combat capabilities and its preparedness against sudden attacks.

Jurist Views Democracy

OW130828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- The noted Chinese woman jurist, Professor Lei Jieqiong, said China is now in a golden age of democracy. Speaking at a recent panel meeting of the National People's Congress, she said democracy means all power belonging to the people, as is clearly stipulated in the new Constitution China adopted last year.

Professor Lei Jieqiong, 78, was newly elected vice-chairman of the NPC Law Committee. She said the Chinese people fought for democracy for many years, and achieved it only under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party.

A native of south China's Guangdong Province, Lei Jiaqiong studied in the United States and later taught in many Chinese universities. After liberation, she became deputy secretary-general of the Political Science and Law Association of China, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, vice-president of the Society of Sociology under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and vice-mayor of Beijing.

The silver-haired professor highly appraised China's new Constitution, saying that it has enabled the people to exercise their power as masters of the country. She drew particular attention to the provisions in the Constitution about freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration, and the right of the people to administer state affairs and manage economic, cultural and social undertakings through various channels and in various ways in accordance with law.

Any fair-minded people would acknowledge that these provisions are being effectively enforced in China, she said.

Lei Jieqiong expressed the conviction that democracy will continue to develop in the country in the course of overcoming various shortcomings in work.

Deputies Make Suggestions

OW101411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- A large number of suggestions and proposals have been put forward by deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress in panel discussions since Wednesday. Some of them have aroused the attention of relevant government departments. Following are a few notable examples:

Tap Hydraulic Resources in Upper Yellow River

Ma Yumei, a woman of Sala nationality from Xunhua, Qinghai Province, proposed that the upper reaches of the Yellow River be developed to form a huge hydropower industry base and supply electric power for the eastern parts of China.

Following the completion of the Longyangxia hydroelectric power station, she said, a big reservoir at Lijiaxia and several power stations along this sector of the Yellow River should be constructed. From 1985 on, she said, large shelterbelts should be undertaken in the same region to protect natural vegetation and indiscriminate felling or reclamation of land be banned to curb desertification.

She reasoned that this project, once completed, would bring prosperity to future generations. "We of the Mongolian, Tibetan, Hui, Tujia and Sala nationalities are eagerly looking forward to the materialization of this gigantic project," she added.

Reclassify Branches of the National Economy

Professor Song Zexing, vice-president of northeast China's Liaoning University, said that the present classification of the branches of the national economy into agriculture, light industry and heavy industry cannot reflect the interrelations among different economic sectors in a correct and all-round way.

Heavy industry itself consists of many branches whose development is lopsided. The energy industry is a weak link while the materials and machine building industries are bloated and have to be transformed, he said.

The professor proposed that heavy industry be divided into three sectors -- energy, materials and equipment industries and that light industry be renamed the consumer goods industry.

The order of priority for development should be agriculture, energy industry, consumer goods industry, materials industry and equipment industry, he said. "This will lead to a better readjustment of the proportions of the various branches of the national economy and ensure their coordinated, steady growth," Professor Song argued.

Develop Water Transport

Professor Zhao Jinsheng of Tianjin University said that water transport is cheap and should be vigorously developed to ease the country's tension in transportation.

Regular shipping services should be restored along the entire east coast to relieve the burden on the Beijing-Guangzhou, Beijing-Shanghai, Shenyang railways, he said. At the same time, inland Beijing-river transport should receive more attention.

Navigable mileage has been reduced in recent years because many dams built across the rivers do not have shiplocks, he said. He proposed that a statute be enacted demanding addition of shiplocks to existing river dams.

Centralize Capital Construction

Huang Yingfu from Beijing proposed that there should be greater centralization in capital construction so as to effectively curtail its scale. Economic legislation should be sped up to deal with cases of waste of state property in economic work.

Use Computers More Efficiently

Wu Jikang from Shaanxi, vice-director of the computing institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, called attention to redundant import of computers and to the low rate of utilization of existing ones.

He proposed that departments and units with computers make fuller use of their computers by providing services for other departments and units.

Give More Help to Peasants

Li Xing, first secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Committee of Shijiazhuang Prefecture, Hebei Province, said that to ensure a sustained, all-round development of agriculture, the government should help the peasants in the following ways:

1. Organize scientists to tackle key technological problems such as breeding of fine strains, scientific use of fertilizers, soil improvement, application of trace elements and stimulants, and cultivating techniques.
2. Ensure supply of diesel oil and other agricultural means of production including highly-efficient, low-toxic insecticides, composite fertilizers, compound feed, trace elements and plant hormones.
3. Organize processing of farm produce on the spot with the government supplying up-to-date equipment and technology.

Educator Stresses Academic Improvement

OW102044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- A veteran Chinese educator has proposed a concentration of efforts on some of the best universities, which he said would facilitate the development of both education and the economy. Liu Dan, honorary president of Zhejiang University, said China should choose some 50 best universities and colleges from among its more than 700 institutions of higher learning and devote as much effort to them as it does the key economic projects.

Addressing a group meeting of the National People's Congress, Liu Dan said that, in the next five years, the selected universities and colleges should get additional funds from the state every year for the improvement and expansion of school buildings, libraries and laboratories.

This would only take up a small portion of the huge government spending on economic construction every year and, therefore, would not affect the economy seriously while the development of higher education will be speeded up greatly, he said.

Liu Dan estimated that if his proposal was adopted, the 50 universities and colleges would be able to graduate 500,000 to 600,000 high-standard students in the years before 1990. They would also train 50,000 to 60,000 postgraduates with master's degrees and several thousand postgraduates with doctoral degrees.

His proposal has won the support of other NPC deputies, including the well-known educators and scientists Su Buqing, Bei Shizhang, Jin Baoshan, Wang Ganchang, Liu Da and Qian Lingxi.

Now 74, Liu Dan studied economics at Anhui University in the twenties and has been working in institutions of higher learning in the past three decades. He said the idea was first proposed at the national conference on higher education held in Wuhan last month. The co-sponsors of the proposal included honorary president of Nanking University Kuang Yaming, honorary president of Tianjin University Li Shusen and honorary president of the Dalian Engineering Institute Qu Baichuan.

Liu Dan said that, in a long-term point of view, the proposed investment would greatly speed up economic construction. The proposal also called for the setting up of general universities embracing schools of liberal arts, sciences, engineering, agronomy, medicine and law.

Official Discusses Public Order

OW120832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Criminal cases in the first four months of this year dropped by 10 percent as compared with the corresponding period of last year, an official from the Ministry of Public Security announced here today.

According to the official, who is attending the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, 748,000 criminal cases occurred in the country last year, 15.9 percent less than in 1981. The crime rate for 1982 was 0.0725 percent.

"This bears out the correctness of Premier Zhao's statement in his government work report that public order as a whole has improved," the official said.

He attributed this improvement to concerted efforts by all quarters under the leadership of governments at various levels and employment of a combination of ideological, political, economic, administrative and legal measures.

While dealing prompt and powerful blows to such criminal cases as murder, robbery, rape and larceny, he said, public security organs have strengthened the work of educating and redeeming those who committed minor offenses, especially youngsters who have gone astray.

Measures have also been taken to remove factors and conditions that are likely to induce crime, he said.

"The basic experience in maintaining public order in China," the official said, "is tackling the problems in a comprehensive way by co-ordinating the efforts of special organs and the people in general."

He listed the following aspects to illustrate this practice:

- Effective steps have been taken to publicize the legal system among the people, young people in particular. Using criminal cases handled by the people's courts as examples, the public security bureau in Tianjin gave lectures on law for a total of eight million people in 1982. Such activities have enhanced peoples' consciousness of the legal system and their resolve to combat crime;
- Well over 50 percent of the neighborhoods in China's cities and rural areas have instituted common pledges or rules to respect social ethics and safeguard public order;
- A security responsibility system has been institutionalized alongside the production responsibility system. Eighty-seven percent of the factories and mines in Fujian Province have introduced this system. It is also being tried out in the rural areas in Hebei, Yunnan, Shandong and other provinces for protection of public property and facilities;
- Groups have been formed of parents, school teachers, factory leaders, neighborhood cadres and police to help and educate juvenile delinquents. Such groups have helped 66 percent of such youngsters in Heilongjiang, Liaoning, Fujian, Yunnan and Qinghai Provinces to turn over a new leaf, and a number of delinquents have become advanced workers;
- Mediation and persuasion are done in good time to prevent civil disputes and other conflicts among the people from developing into criminal offenses;
- Those who have criminal records or received reprimands are not looked down upon or discriminated against in matters of employment. In Beijing, more than 16,000 people discharged from prisons or reform-through-labor institutions have been given jobs in the last few years, accounting for 85 percent of such persons in the city.

Although public security has made a turn for the better in recent years, the official said, it has not been restored to its previous best. Of late, serious cases of homicide, robbery, rape and theft occurred frequently and grave incidents like hijacking by armed thugs also appeared. So, he said, the struggle against criminal offenders is still a protracted task and great efforts are needed to improve public order radically.

Jiangsu on Zhao Report

OW101425 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang's assessment of China's economic situation "tallies with facts," said Han Peixin, party secretary of the east China province of Jiangsu. A deputy to the current National People's Congress, Han Peixin told a panel meeting that the situation in his province fully confirms Zhao's statement that profound changes have taken place in the economy over the past five years. These changes, he said, enabled Jiangsu to develop its economy at a faster pace than before -- a 45.3 percent increase in agricultural output in 1982 over 1978 and an annual growth rate of 14.2 percent for industry in that period. Particularly noteworthy are the changes in Jiangsu's rural areas, where the institution of a job responsibility system has tapped the wisdom and initiative of the peasants, Han Peixin said.

Among the changes in the rural areas he listed are:

- The increase in grain output (19 percent) far outstripped that of the population (4.3 percent);
- A diversification of the rural economy expanded the proportion of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery to 40 percent of the total value of agricultural output;
- Apart from their own increased consumption, the peasants now have more to sell to the state or in the market. State purchase in the province last year accounted for about half of their farm and sideline produce;
- The traditionally low-yielding Huaiyin and other areas are becoming major suppliers of grain;
- Increased efficiency has enabled four million peasants in Jiangsu to switch over from farming to commune and brigade-run industries.

Significant changes have also taken place in the industrial departments, which now pay more attention to improving management and technology, Han Peixin said.

"A new economic upsurge is possible in the 1990's if we correctly apply the experience we have gained in recent years and remain cool-headed," he stressed.

Xizang Backs Work Report

OW111956 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress and a deputy to the current NPC session, today described Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report as a "down-to-earth summarization of achievements and problems of the past five years."

Speaking at one of the NPC panel meetings here this afternoon, he said he fully supports the premier's report.

Under the leadership of the State Council, Tibet has made tremendous successes in the last few years, he said.

Despite a serious drought last year, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme said, production proceeded normally and the people's living standards continued to improve. "This is a remarkable success," he said.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme stressed the development of transport and energy resources as the key to the development of Tibet.

He said he agrees with the view of his fellow deputies on the need to build railways in Tibet. But, in his opinion, what is most urgent today is to have the Qinghai-Tibet highway asphalted.

Tibet leads the nation in geothermal resources and ranks high in water power, wind power and solar energy resources. "This is a great advantage that should be made use of," he said.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme stressed that Tibet's economy should not depend solely on agriculture and animal husbandry. Industries should be developed wherever the needed raw materials are available.

He said the party Central Committee and the State Council have paid great attention to the development of Tibet, which has received enormous assistance from other parts of the country.

However, he added, "the key to Tibet's development lies with ourselves. We must work hard. Then we will be able to accomplish what used to be regarded as impossible."

Hunan Deputies on Correct Line

HK120206 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpts] According to XINHUA, the Hunan deputies to the First Session of the Sixth NPC have been seriously discussing Premier Zhao's government work report recently. They held that the profound changes and great achievements in China in the past few years were the result of the correct line, principles and policies.

Deputies Sun Guozhi, (Ge Hua) and (Lu Haifan) said: In common with the whole country, profound changes have taken place in Hunan in recent years. Last year grain output reached 47.5 billion jin, and increase of 5.8 billion jin over 1978. The proportion of diversification in total agricultural output value rose from 46 percent in 1978 to 51 percent in 1982. Industry has risen steadily amid readjustment. In particular, light industry has grown at an annual average of 13.6 percent.

Why have we scored such great achievements in only a few years? The most important thing is that we have seriously eliminated erroneous leftist influence and resolutely implemented the correct line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, gradually corrected the guiding ideology for economic construction, and instituted a whole series of policies for enlivening the economy.

During their discussions, the deputies also recalled historical experiences and held that the better the situation, the more important it is to keep clear heads. Deputies Liu Zheng and (Yang Mianji) said: We must see the achievements and also the existing problems. For instance, at present tendencies of only bothering about consumption and living standards and neglecting accumulation and production have appeared in certain places. This merits attention.

Zhejiang Deputies Discuss Report

OW120511 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0149 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA) -- In the last few days, Zhejiang deputies attending the First Session of the Sixth NPC discussed in a lively manner Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government.

Deputy Tie Ying (chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial Advisory Commission) said: We all witnessed what has happened in the past 5 years. The 10 great achievements were not achieved easily. The most fundamental factor in the achievements was that we set our guiding principles to right and adopt a series of lines, principles and policies that conform to China's realities. In practice, we primarily corrected "leftist" mistakes and also eliminated rightist interference. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has become more and more prosperous year after year, the people have become happier and happier year after year, and the socialist road has become broader and broader.

Deputy Xue Ju (governor of Zhejiang Province) said: Since the First Session of the Fifth NPC, we have experienced a historical turn. At that time, we did not clearly know the danger of those unfeasible planned targets put forward by the First Session of the Fifth NPC.

Fortunately, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out and corrected them in a timely manner and made our economy gradually embark on a sound path of development. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Zhejiang Province has constantly eliminated "leftist" influence; seriously implemented the policy of readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing, and upgrading; undertaken economic development in consideration of Zhejiang's realities; and rapidly restored and developed industrial and agricultural production. In this way, our development has not been slowed down. On the contrary, it has been accelerated and become firmer. In 1982, the total value of industrial and agricultural production doubled and the provincial income increased by 96 percent as compared with 1978. Such a high growth rate was never realized in previous 5-year-plan periods. In 1982, the province's total industrial output value reached 23 billion yuan and its total agricultural output value amounted to 13.7 billion yuan. With a per-mu yield of around 1,500 jin, the 1982 grain output was a record. Practice makes us understand that the better the situation becomes, the more we should keep a clear head. Only by adhering to the principle of seeking truth from facts and the policy of making steady progress can we continue to develop the excellent situation.

Sichuan Governor on Rural Areas

HK120307 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpts] NPC Deputy and Sichuan Governor Yang Xizong said, at a panel meeting of the Sichuan delegation to the session: Premier Zhao's report points out that agriculture has shaken off its long stagnancy and achieved sustained all-round growth. This judgment is completely applicable to Sichuan Province. In recent years our province has increased grain output by an average of 4 billion jin a year. This year output of the spring-harvested crops increased by 900 million jin compared with last year.

Yang Xizong said: In recent years the following five main changes have taken place in rural Sichuan:

1. We have universally introduced various types of contract responsibility systems with payment linked to output, based on the household. This has greatly stimulated the peasants' enthusiasm for production. At present the province is developing specialized households and households engaged in specialized jobs, to lead the millions of households to get rich through hard work, help households in difficulties to develop production, and follow the path of prosperity for all.
2. The rural economy has developed from simple stress on grain production to diversification and comprehensive operation of agriculture, industry and commerce. On the one hand we have grasped intensive operations on the 100 million mu of farmland, and on the other we have launched the exploitation of the 500 million mu of non-arable land. In the wake of the development of diversification and the commune and brigade enterprises, changes have started to occur in the structure of rural production, manpower, peasant income, consumption, and food.
3. Agricultural production and rural life services are gradually developing toward production specialization, service socialization, and enterprise-style management. Service companies handling seed, plant protection, veterinary work, spray irrigation, methane, and accountancy have been set up.

4. The rural areas have separated government administration from commune management. The whole province is now popularizing the experiences of the pilot projects in Guanghan, Xindu and Qionglai Counties and instituting the management setup of division of work between party, government and enterprises.

5. We have implemented the spirit of the Central Document No 1 this year. The whole province is now instituting reforms in the setup of the rural supply and marketing cooperatives. Rural commodity circulation has developed relatively fast.

Xinjiang Situation Viewed

OW110938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region is in an excellent political and economical situation, one of the best in history, deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress reported at panel sessions.

Xinjiang is China's largest autonomous region, inhabited by over a dozen nationalities. Xinjiang deputies said that the region's progress in all fields during the past five years verified, in a way, the nation's achievements summed up by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his government work report.

Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional Communist Party Committee, said the favorable situation there is manifested in the strengthening of unity among different nationalities, economic expansion, improvement of public order and consolidation of frontier defense.

Tomur Dawamat, a Uygur deputy and chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, said national unity is of primary importance for a frontier area in China's far west like Xinjiang, where more than a dozen minority nationalities live in compact communities.

Xiaochang, a Xibe deputy, concurred with Dawamat, saying that national unity in the region is stronger than ever since liberation. "Unity has a lot to do with the atmosphere in which people live and work in peace and security," he said. "The peasants and herdsmen are both laborers and managers as a result of the job responsibility system now in force. They feel they are the real masters of their own affairs. This has stimulated production."

Minority people account for 60 percent of the region's population. Of the 13 million people there, 5.95 million are Uygurs, making up 45 percent, and 5.28 million are Hans, the second largest ethnic group.

Ismail Amat, a Uygur deputy and chairman of the regional People's Government, concentrated on the region's economic achievements in his speech at the session. He said the region's total industrial and agricultural output value amounted to 8.331 billion yuan in 1982, or 58 percent higher than 1977, with an average annual growth of 9.6 percent. In the last two years, he said, the annual growth rate was as high as 10.92 percent.

Seypidin, a Uygur deputy and vice-chairman of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee, raised the following five suggestions while discussing the major tasks for the next five years outlined in Premier Zhao's report:

One, in economic development, greater efforts should be made to improve economic results and product quality and to fulfill the unified national plan. Two, due attention must be paid to education, primary education in particular, and wherever conditions permit, secondary education should also be made universal, especially in minority nationality regions like Xinjiang. Three, further efforts should be made to study and implement the Constitution and the laws. Four, art and literature should keep to the orientation of serving the people and socialism. Five, now that political equality among different nationalities has been achieved, efforts should be made to attain economic equality so as to strengthen unity and mutual help.

A Tatar deputy, Rahap Abbas, stressed the importance of reforming the managerial system to serve the needs of the modernization of agriculture. He also appealed for more educational funds.

Turson Wulshahl of Kirgiz nationality hailed the regional people's government for its outstanding work in the past five years. "This government enjoys the trust and support of all nationalities in Xinjiang," he said.

Doje Cedain Interviewed

OW121421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1345 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA) -- Doje Cedain, chairman of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region, today stressed the development of education and science as "a strategic task for building a united, prosperous, civilized new Tibet."

The scholarly Tibetan official is in Beijing attending the Sixth National People's Congress.

"However," he said in an interview with XINHUA, "the most urgent task at present is to raise the living standards of our peasants and herdsmen quickly."

Before he was elected chairman of the region last April, Doje Cedain had been first party secretary of Lhasa and president of the Tibet Academy of Social Sciences.

Thanks to the guidance of the party Central Committee and the new economic policies introduced in the region since 1980, he said, Tibet has achieved stability and made much progress in the economic sphere through readjustment.

"We may say that the past three years has been a period of our advancing towards the target of building a united, prosperous, civilized new Tibet," Doje Cedain said.

Facts show that only within the big family of the socialist motherland is Tibet able to make continuous progress and win still greater successes, he stressed.

"Tibet's development has proved Premier Zhao Ziyang's statement that the unity of the country and the people of all nationalities is a fundamental guarantee for the prosperity of the motherland," he said.

In the two years after he became first party secretary of Lhasa in August 1980, Doje Cedain and his colleagues did much to readjust local industry, agriculture and animal husbandry, improve city administration and strengthen the leading bodies at all levels under the city government by promoting a large number of younger and better educated cadres of Tibetan and other minority nationalities who had distinguished themselves in work to leading positions.

A student of pedagogy at Beijing Normal University in the late 1940's, Doje Cedain helped establish Tibet's first full-time elementary school in the early 1950's. He headed the regional bureau of education for many years and was once director of the Bureau of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.

He said the Tibet Academy of Social Sciences now has more than 90 researchers working with its institutes of Tibetan history, religion, language and literature, and information. It also runs the journal TIBET STUDIES.

He said he has been studying economics and management this year. "We have to go on studying, for the development of a new Tibet requires modern science," he said.

Doje Cedain said he is confident that, with the support of the whole country and the Tibetan people's own efforts, "we will bid farewell to the old, backward Tibet and usher in a united, prosperous and civilized new Tibet in the not too distant future."

Intellectuals Hail CPC Policy

OW111328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Intellectuals attending the current sessions of the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee said they were elated over the trust and support given them in their work by the party and the government.

At panel discussions in the past few days, they all agreed to Premier Zhao Ziyang's statement that "the persistent, erroneous tendency to belittle knowledge and discriminate against intellectuals has gradually been corrected."

Wang Yue, a member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, said what intellectuals want is trust and help that will enable them to use their knowledge to best advantage. They are interested in work, and not in making money, he stressed.

Zhang Zhongli, deputy director of the Institute of Economics under the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, told his fellow deputies why he gave up better living conditions abroad and returned to China. "My own experience tells me that here in the socialist motherland I can best play my part." he said.

He said the party's present policy encourages intellectuals to work for modernization and this has stimulated the development of science and culture. "Our academy previously had only five research institutes; now it has 13, with 1,207 scientists and researchers and a library of 850,000 books."

Chen Yushu, an engineer from Ningxia, northwest China, said the party's policy has breathed fresh air into academic circles. "The institute where I work has produced far more results in research over the past three years than in the preceding decade," he said.

Professor Guo Linge of Beijing University said he is pleased with the present situation and, though he is old, he will go on working and help train more postgraduate students.

Feng Qinwei, chief engineer and deputy director of the Xian Electrical and Capacitors Plant, called for continued efforts to improve the conditions of young and middle-aged intellectuals. At the same time, he said, attention must be paid to bringing the role of the older intellectuals into full play.

Qu Mianyu, president of Beijing Medical College, said that as part of the working class, intellectuals should set strict demands on themselves and work still better for the cause of socialism.

Li Wenlong, engineer of a Guizhou factory, expressed the same view, saying that intellectuals must integrate themselves with workers and cadres and only then would they be able to work fruitfully.

An example in support of this view was given by Shan Sha, vice-president of the Tianjin Municipal Trade Union Council, who recalled how members of the Tianjin Scientific and Technological Association cooperated with workers in completing more than 20 major technical innovations in just one year.

Economic, Cultural Work Viewed

OW130315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA) -- Following are excerpts of the remarks made by some of the NPC deputies at panel discussions on the government work report.

Guangdong deputy Ren Zhongyi (first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee) said: Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government affirmed the policies on special economic zones and on opening up to the outside world, both of which have a direct bearing on Guangdong. Since the state gave Guangdong its approval to implement these special policies, the province has become more stable politically and witnessed faster development economically. The situation in Guangdong is becoming better every day. In the past 4 years there has been an average annual increase of 8.5 percent in the total value of industrial and agricultural output and of 7.6 percent in revenue. Along with the constant economic growth, contributions to the state have also increased. In 1982 the amount of revenue turned in to the state treasury by our province was up by 60.6 percent as compared with 1979, the year before the special policies were implemented, marking an annual increase of 17.1 percent. The amount of foreign exchange turned over to the state each year since the special policies went into effect was 8 times that in 1979. All this proves that the policies adopted by the state in the past few years (including the special policies applied in Guangdong) have been very effective and also beneficial for the state and the people.

Jiangsu deputy Sun Han (deputy secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee) said: The way out for China's agriculture is to practice intensive farming. We should strive to raise unit yield and quality and stress economic results in promoting agricultural, forest, animal husbandry and fishery production.

Hefei deputy Liu Bingyan (chairman of the Standing Committee of the Hebei Provincial People's Congress) said: The State Council has consistently paid attention to economic structural reform and promoted it, with very good results. In the past 2 years it has focused attention on substituting delivery of profits for payment of taxes to the state, giving full play to the role of key cities in organizing production and circulation and restructuring the rural commodity circulation system. In the next few years these three developments should be further intensified to step up the momentum of economic structural reform and lay a solid foundation for revitalizing the economy in the coming decade.

Guangdong deputy Lei Yu (secretary of the Hainan Prefectural CPC Committee) said: The people of all nationalities in the country are elated that the central and provincial authorities are attaching importance to Hainan Island's development and construction. With the state supporting us, we should redouble our own efforts. To speed up development, a certain amount of capital construction must be carried out on Hainan Island, but it must be compatible with the situation in the state's resources.

Xinjiang deputy Seypidin (vice chairman of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee) said: Much has been achieved in the past 5 years on the literary and art front. Continued efforts are needed to overcome "left" ideas in the future. The guiding line, the question of for whom and that of the party's leadership are matters that require consistent attention in literary and art work. There are some works now that show some wrong tendencies and run counter to the orientation of serving the people and socialism. I feel very bad after watching some of the dramas and films now showing. What good impact on society can there be when you vigorously give publicity to those themes that are not typical examples? There are also some works that preach that love is power and love is everything without considering the need for party leadership. Our life does not consist of love only. It also means feelings of comradeship, feelings between father and son, as and class sentiments. It also means work, ideals, values, ethics, feelings for socialism and communism and feelings of unity among fraternal nationalities.

Zhao Art, Literature Views

OW112008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Deputies from Shaanxi and other areas to the National People's Congress have discussed with approval Premier Zhao Ziyang's appraisal of the situation in Chinese literature and art.

Novelist Hu Cai, chairman of the Shaanxi Provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles, said much progress has been made in Chinese literature in the past few years both in terms of the variety of subject matter and artistic presentation.

Writers have generally kept to revolutionary realism, he said. This is the mainstream. But, he added, certain unhealthy tendencies do exist, mainly because some writers have failed to take into consideration the effect of their works on society.

Hu Cai said he supports the principle stressed by the premier that literature and art should educate the people in patriotism, collectivism, and in the socialist and communist spirit.

Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi provincial party committee, said he looks forward to a new development in socialist literature and art.

For this purpose, he said, writers and artists must study Marxism, go among the people and join them in the drive for modernization.

Leaders at all levels should pay equal attention to cultural and economic work and encourage writers and artists to play their role in building a socialist culture while helping them solve their problems in work, he said.

Seypidin, vice-chairman of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee and a deputy from Xinjiang, said that, while efforts should be continued to overcome "left" mistakes, attention should be paid to certain works that have shown an erroneous tendency incompatible with the principle of serving the people and socialism.

Miao Tianrui, president of the Tianjin Conservatory of Music, said reform in culture should not put too much emphasis on economic results; otherwise, it might give rise to commercialism at the expense of artistic and ideological quality. "This may impede the growth of socialist literature and art," he said.

Chen Weida Views Tianjin Reform

OW121251 Beijing XINHUA Service in Chinese 0210 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA) -- Chen Weida, an NPC deputy and first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee, said: We will not advance if we do not reform. Only when the urban reform is actively and firmly accelerated can the economy take a path of sound development.

At a group meeting held by the Tianjin delegation to examine and discuss Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government, Chen Weida said: In past 4 years Tianjin Municipality achieved remarkable results in reforming some selected units according to a plan formulated by the central authorities. From 1979 to 1982, the profits delivered to the state by Tianjin's industrial enterprises increased by 12.9 percent as compared with the 4 years before the reform despite the various unfavorable factors such as rising raw material prices and decreasing prices of products. Steady development has also been made in other economic indexes. Those reforms have enabled us to accumulate some experience for future reforms.

He said: The reform of the economic system must be integrated with economic readjustment. In last few years, Tianjin Municipality persistently made readjustments in the course of reform and paid attention to developing agriculture and light industry. In past 4 years agriculture production increased at an annual average of 12 percent while light industry grew at an annual average of 11.9 percent. Thus, we have established a rational ratio among agricultural, light industry and heavy industry. Facts prove that the party's policy of economic readjustment is a success. Tianjin municipality at present still has a heavy task of readjustment. We should stress readjusting the internal structure of industry, product mix and technological makeup. We should stop production of backward products and develop some new and advanced products that meet urgent market demand. We should set up some new industrial departments to raise Tianjin, an old industrial base, to a higher level.

Chen Weida said: In order to do so we must develop intellectual resources and bring into full play the role of science and technology. We must adopt various measures to organize existing scientific and technical personnel and pool their wisdom.

In conclusion, Chen Weida said: We must undertake reform step by step in accordance with the central authorities' overall plan because reform concerns the overall situation. However, I am not saying that a locality should not initiate reform on its own initiative. Localities may boldly undertake reforms after considering their effects on the overall situation and on future reforms. It is wrong to begin a reform without considering its feasibility. It is also wrong not to start it if its feasibility has been confirmed.

First-Stage Agenda Concluded

OW111654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- Deputies to the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress concluded their first-stage agenda today. The NPC session which opened on June 6 has in the past few days discussed the opening speech of Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and examined and discussed the reports delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang, Vice-Premier Yao Yilin and Minister of Finance Wang Bingqian.

In their panel discussions, deputies expressed satisfaction with the work of the State Council led by Premier Zhan Ziyang. They also touched on the current situation and issues concerning China's economy, art, culture, education, science and technology.

Members attending the First Session of the Sixth Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, which opened on June 4, also heard the above-mentioned reports and discussed these reports as well as Deng Yingchao's opening speech.

Yesterday, while panel discussions were going on, came the sad news about the death of Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, from a sudden heart attack, which grieved those present beyond description. Many recalled Liao's contributions to the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people over the past half a century; especially his unremitting effort for the return of Taiwan, the reunification of the motherland, and the cause of bringing compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and Overseas Chinese close to the motherland. They expressed their deep condolences on his death.

After a day off tomorrow, the NPC session will resume next Monday to deliberate the list of candidates for the election of state leaders. CPPCC members will also meet to go over the list of candidates for the leaders of the National Committee.

During the first-stage panel discussions, NPC deputies shared the view that the achievements listed in the premier's report are realistic, the tasks he outlined are inspiring, the problems he pinpointed are compelling, and the criticism he made hit the nail on the head.

Speakers cited achievements in various localities to substantiate Premier Zhao's statements about China's political stability and unity and its booming economy. They pledged to exert themselves to carry forward this excellent situation.

They attributed the gratifying developments to the correct policies followed by the Chinese Communist Party and the government. They said they hoped that the new leaders to be elected would continue these policies.

A prevailing view is that the premier was frank and hard-hitting when he spoke of the problems. This shows that the Chinese leaders are confident of the future of the country and are sure of their ability to solve these problems. Speakers at the panel sessions promised to offer ways and means to help the government resolve these issues and attain the goal set in the premier's report.

In view of the decentralization of funds, the excessive scale of capital construction, and the new rise in the rate of accumulation, deputies pledged in their speeches to take effective measures to curtail capital construction projects not covered by state plans and concentrate funds in support of the nation's key projects.

Economists and managerial personnel among the deputies agreed it is of utmost importance for the premier to call for the improvement of economic results. They raised numerous proposals for broadening sources of revenue and reducing expenditure, improving management and strengthening the job responsibility system.

Deputies agreed to Premier Zhao Ziyang's plans to increase investment in intellectual development and expand higher education. Some further stressed greater attention to pre-school, primary and secondary education. Only in this way can China's education be really improved, they argued. A number of noted scholars and educators suggested substantial improvement of key institutions of higher learning, establishment of more scientific centers, and increase of facilities and funds for scientific and educational undertakings.

Deputies from literary and art circles made a positive assessment of the encouraging achievements in literary and art creation over the last five years and criticized the tendency of commercialism and bourgeois liberalization in some creations and performing activities.

Deputies heartily welcomed the steps taken by the government to pay more attention to knowledge and intellectuals and to improve their working and living conditions. Intellectuals among the deputies pledged to devote all their wisdom and knowledge to China's socialist modernization program.

Deputies of minority nationalities attached great importance to national unity. They attributed the tremendous progress in the minority areas to the correct implementation of the Communist Party's national policy as well as the assistance from other parts of the country inhabited by the Hans, the majority nationality in China. They called for still closer national unity and stronger mutual assistance and cooperation so as to make China a more prosperous and powerful country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SIXTH CPPCC MEETING

Candidate List Approved

OW111226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- A draft list of candidates for the positions of chairman, vice-chairmen, secretary-general and members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) was approved at the second meeting of its Presidium here this afternoon.

The draft list will be submitted to the National Committee for discussion.

At the beginning of the meeting, all Presidium members stood up and observed a silence to express deep condolences on the death of Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People's Congress and member of the Presidium of the First Session of the Sixth NPC, who passed away on June 10.

Yang Jingren, executive chairman of the Presidium, presided over today's meeting and made an address explaining the draft list.

The candidates on the list were first proposed respectively by the Chinese Communist Party, the democratic parties and relevant people's organizations and the list was submitted to the current session after repeated democratic consultations. The Presidium approved the draft list following full consultations and will submit it to all members for deliberation. The Presidium will adopt the final list of the candidates in accordance with the opinions of the members before submitting it to the session for election.

Informed sources said that the size of the new CPPCC leadership will be larger than the previous one, and the proportion of new nominees will be fairly high.

Today's meeting also approved the procedure and measures for election. The elections will be conducted by secret ballot, with a single casting of votes. The candidates will be elected by a simple majority vote.

Election Slated 17 Jun

OW130250 Beijing XINHUA in English 0240 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA) -- The two thousand members of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference began closed-door panel discussions to ponder over possible candidates for the leadership of the National Committee this morning.

The group discussions will possibly last three days until June 15, when the Presidium will meet and decide on the final list of candidates according to the opinions of the majority of the CPPCC members.

The elections are expected to take place on June 17. The results of the elections of the chairman, vice-chairman, secretary-general and Standing Committee members of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee will be announced by the spokesman of the session, Sun Qimeng, at a news briefing immediately after the elections are completed.

This morning, a draft list of candidates for the chairman, vice-chairmen, secretary-general and Standing Committee members of the National Committee, which had been approved at a Presidium meeting last Saturday, was submitted to the CPPCC members for discussion. The draft was produced after full consultations among the Chinese Communist Party, democratic parties, people's organization and various circles.

Members Speak at Discussions

OW130415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0940 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA) -- The following is a summary of speeches by some CPPCC members at group meetings.

Former Industrialists and Businessmen Still Need To Study and Reform After They Have Joined the Ranks of Workers

Member Sun Qimeng (vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association and vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce) said: Comrade Deng Yingchao in her opening speech reiterated that intellectuals should study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, integrate theory with practice, consciously link their own work with the future of the nation and the destiny of the country and with the socialist and communist cause, constantly update and develop their own knowledge and ability and serve socialism better. It is worth our efforts to deeply understand and conscientiously practice these words.

Urban Construction of Big Cities Should Be Included in State Plans

Member Li Shoubao (vice president of the Shanghai chapter of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries) said: Since liberation Shanghai has failed to do a lot of things in urban construction. For example, very few new high-rise buildings have been built, many plant buildings are dilapidated, railway stations and airfields have long failed to meet requirements, and pollution of the Huangpu River is very serious and seriously affecting the quality of drinking water. It is suggested that from now on, while guaranteeing revenue for the central government and funds for key construction projects, urban construction of big cities should also be included in state plans and carried out step by step.

Rural Areas Need Management Personnel

Member Li Xiaofang (research fellow of the Committee for Comprehensive Survey of Natural Resources of the Chinese Academy of Sciences) said: Based on what I have seen in the rural areas of Jiangxi, since the implementation of the responsibility system the rural areas urgently need management personnel.

Every Inch of Land Must Be Treasured

Member Du Mengyong (deputy director of the Agronomy Department of Hebei Agricultural University) said: Because of the party's correct and stable policies for the rural areas, tremendous changes have taken place in agricultural production in the past few years. However, the area of land under cultivation is becoming smaller and smaller. Serious attention must be paid to this situation.

Minority Areas Should Be Actively Helped in Training Specialized Personnel

Member Mahsut Teibov (Uygur nationality, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region People's Congress) said: At present, economically and culturally the minority areas are still very backward. Scientists, technicians and specialists in various fields are especially scarce, directly hindering the various construction projects in minority areas from developing faster. It is hoped that the departments concerned will adopt some practical and feasible measures to help the minority areas develop the economy and culture.

We Must Guard Against Infiltration By Hostile Religious Forces From Abroad

Member Fu Tieshan (vice chairman of the China Patriotic Catholic Association) said: In the past few years foreign and domestic reactionary forces have collaborated with each other and used religion to carry out counterrevolutionary sabotage activities in our country, vainly attempting to "change the social structure in China." Therefore, we people of the Catholic faith must hold high the banner of patriotism, conduct education in patriotism responsibly among believers, adhere to the road of running the church independently, and resolutely resist all kinds of infiltration and subversive activities. There are 300,000 Catholics in Taiwan Province, and most of the bishops there came from the mainland in the 1940's. We should establish ties with them and play a role in reunifying the motherland.

Jia Yibin on Reunification

HK100638 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0140 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Report by Huang Kuichang [7806 2710 2490]]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- "The realization of the great reunification of the motherland is the glorious task with which our generation has been entrusted by history.

It is hope that our old friend Mr Chiang Ching-kuo will make due contributions to the early realization of the great historic feat of the great reunification of the motherland." This was said by Jia Yibin, member of the CPPCC Standing Committee, deputy chairman of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, to the reporter during the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC.

Jia Yibin said that the current session of the CPPCC has fully embodied the spirit of the great unity and great reunification. Only by achieving the great unity and great reunification of the motherland will the Chinese nation develop vigorously. In the opening speech of the current session, Deng Yingchao mentioned the concrete policy of the realization of the peaceful reunification of the motherland. This has given consideration not only to the present but also to the future. After the reunification of the motherland, the CPC and the KMT can cooperate everlasting, coexist for a long time, and supervise each other. In the "Open Letter to Taiwan Compatriots," it was mentioned that the KMT and CPC would carry on a third cooperation. This time an everlasting cooperation has been further proposed. This has fully expressed the sincerity of the CPC. For over 30 years, the CPC has cooperated with various democratic parties, has shown utter devotion to them, and has shared honor and disgrace with them. It is my belief that after the reunification of the motherland, the CPC and the KMT will surely cooperate everlasting, and advance hand in hand for the vigorous development of the Chinese nation.

After the reunification of the motherland, Taiwan, as a special administrative region, can practice a different system from the mainland, so that they can supplement each other, and support each other. Jia Yibin said that the speech of Deng Yingchao would ease the worry about changes among some people in Taiwan, and solve the practical problems of Taiwan today. It is affirmed in the Constitution of the state that Taiwan will be a special administrative region, and will operate under a different system from the mainland; that is to say, the mainland of the motherland practices a socialist system, while Taiwan can practice a capitalist system, and they will supplement each other, and support each other. At present, Taiwan has met with the first economic recession in the past 30-odd years. If the reunification of the motherland is realized, the insufficiency in energy resources and raw materials will be solved, and the difficulty in the shortage of markets for Taiwan products will be overcome.

PLA'S YANG DEZHI VIEWS DEFENSE MODERNIZATION

HK110240 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Jun 83 p 1

[*"By our staff reporter Zhu Ling": "China's Army Is Gearing Itself for Modern Warfare"*]

[Text] The Chinese People's Liberation Army is continuing to build itself into a modern armed force with high capability for combined operation and quick reaction in modern warfare, Yang Dezhi, chief of the PLA's General Staff, said yesterday.

In an interview with CHINA DAILY, Yang said the PLA has made headway in scientific research and production of both conventional and sophisticated weaponry, but "we still lag behind the developed countries."

"We will depend mainly on our own efforts to upgrade our weaponry and equipment while introducing advanced technologies from abroad," Yang said.

There should be a marked improvement in anti-air, anti-tank and electronic counter-measures capabilities, Yang said.

Streamlining

Yang, who is also a deputy to the National People's Congress, said Premier Zhao Ziyang's report at the current First Session of the Sixth NPC fully recognized the achievement of the defence build-up over the past few years.

"Though a much younger, stronger and more effective Army than before, we vow to further develop its capability to conduct a modern war for safeguarding our country and its modernization drive," Yang said.

The PLA Yang said, had done a great deal to streamline its ranks to turn it into a more compact and efficient force.

The task of making the PLA officers a much younger and more vigorous contingent has been completed, Yang said.

In combat units, army commanders now are around 50 years old, commanders at the divisional level around 45 and those at the regimental level below 40.

The long-established practice of promoting rank-and-file soldiers directly to officer rank has been abolished. All officers are required to be first trained in military academies, Yang said.

We will continue to beef up education and training to improve the Army's professional as well as political quality, Yang said.

Training

Rank-and-file soldiers are now receiving mainly tactical and technical training, while officers are required to exert themselves to become more capable at organizing and directing combined operations in modern warfare, Yang said.

Now many military colleges and academies have been re-opened and expanded. "We are focusing on raising the teaching quality and the use of modern media for teaching," Yang said.

The strengthening of militia is also indispensable, though the number of militiamen should be reduced. Efforts will be made to raise their preparedness so that they assemble at a short notice for action, Yang said.

Apart from regular military training, the PLA units are required to engage in agricultural and sideline production. They also assist in the country's major construction projects and in afforestation. And they are always ready to lend a hand in rescue and relief operations for the people, Yang said.

Many veteran officers have retired over the past few years. Some high-ranking commanders who have witnessed years of revolutionary wars and struggles are writing memoirs, Yang said.

PLA HEEDS DENG, LAUNCHES STUDY CAMPAIGN

OW111232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA) -- The key problem of the Chinese Army's modernization is to increase the number of younger and better educated officers and soldiers, according to Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

The chairman urged commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to study military skills and improve their knowledge of science and culture. It is also necessary for them to have a certain level of industrial and agricultural knowledge, he said.

In accordance with his remarks and resolutions approved by the Military Commission, a campaign for study of knowledge of science and culture is being vigorously developed in the 4.2 million-strong PLA.

Military observers here voiced the belief that the development of such a campaign will definitely help accelerate modernization of China's national defense.

Among the goals of the movement are the training of officers and men capable of fighting in war and assisting in socialist construction, promotion of younger and better educated officers, the training of young officers in military academies and schools and the improvement of the level of science and culture of officers and men.

Figures from Nanjing PLA units indicate that over 100,000 officers and men are now attending vocational study classes. Lanzhou units have established a network of part-time education consisting of institutions of higher learning and secondary schools for all officers and soldiers.

The PLA Air Force has promoted more than 40 middle-aged intellectuals to leading posts at and above the level of army commander and over 800 college-educated officers to the leading posts at divisional and regimental levels. On the other hand, those officers who are not qualified to do their work will be transferred.

According to the PLA Navy, the maritime service will be testing all of its captains. Those who fail to pass their examination twice will be asked to leave their posts.

The PLA general departments have decided to enroll about 13,000 model fighters in the 30 military academies and schools this year. In addition, the ranks of military commanders will be reinforced by new university graduates under 24 years of age.

In its efforts to train officers and men to meet the needs of national construction, a division of the Nanjing PLA units did very well, according to reports from military sources. The unit has established more than 770 specialized study groups with 90 percent of its members attending and has trained more than 1,300 electricians, farm machinery repairmen, bricklayers, carpenters and photographers.

Twenty-eight institutions of higher learning in 12 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have responded rapidly to the call of the State Council to help the army advance its study campaign. The first group of 14 lecturers from universities in Anhui and Jiangsu have been sent to lecture at a tank school.

CHINA DAILY ON REFORMING JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

HK110258 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 11 Jun 83 p 4

["Special to CHINA DAILY by Yi Chengxin," published in the "Opinion" column: "Reforming Juvenile Delinquents -- A Task for Everybody"]

[Text] Since 1979 there has been a downward trend in felony cases in China, but incidents of violence still occur and serious cases -- murder, rape and robbery -- are occasionally reported.

In the post-liberation days of the 1950's, New China was reported to be a happy land where people could leave their doors wide open at night and nobody would take anything that did not belong to him.

While people recall those good old days of fewer and older lawbreakers, they deplore today's juvenile delinquency. Its roots are clear, however: 10 years of internal turmoil, or the "Cultural Revolution."

In China, juvenile delinquency is not just a problem for the public security authorities. Youths gone astray are subject to what the government calls all-round treatment which includes preventive and corrective measures by the whole of society.

All educational and cultural facilities, commerical and industrial enterprises, the mass media, trade unions, the Communist Youth League, the Federation of Women and other mass organizations such as the residents committees and villagers' committees in the urban and rural areas have been mobilized to keep law and order, with Communist Party committees and people's Governments at various levels taking the lead.

The government has repeatedly urged authorities at the correctional facilities to treat a delinquent juvenile as a doctor treats a patient with a contagious disease. It calls on them to be like parents protecting their children or like a teacher concerned to give proper education to his pupil.

The Chinese Government wants to see offenders reformed. The government policy against discrimination is noteworthy. Social discrimination against former delinquents blocks their full rehabilitation. Aware of this, the authorities avoid the term delinquents. Instead, they usually describe a delinquent as someone who has accidentally taken a fall.

Measures

Punitive measures are deterrents and as such they are necessary. But more important, the authorities believe, is the reeducation and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents.

Article III of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates: "The residents' and villagers' committees establish committees for people's mediation, public security, public health and other matters in order to manage public affairs and social services in their areas, mediate civil disputes, help maintain public order..." Accordingly, the residents' committees and the villagers' committees play a significant role in delinquency prevention and control.

The security committee of a residents' committee is usually made up of retired workers and respected housewives who are enthusiastic in social work. They watch for potential delinquents and try to help the government to rehabilitate youths released from a re-education farm or an approved school after one or two years of reeducation.

Among the correctional facilities are the work-study schools, reeducation farm, and approved schools. The latter is sometimes rendered into English as reformatory.

A work-study school or an approved school looks much like an ordinary school; the difference lies in the compulsory nature of the reeducation. Of late, life in these reeducation institutions has become more lively.

Since last November, the Tuanhe re-education farm and the Tiantanghe farm in the suburbs of Beijing have witnessed get-togethers of prominent social figures and juveniles.

At one of the farms, Han Youtong encouraged the juveniles to look to the future. Han, 73, is a noted woman lawyer.

When the well-known educator Sun Jingxiu, another septuagenarian, came to Tiantanghe farm on April 28, 1983, he urged the youths to behave well and accept the re-education willingly.

Known for his story-telling, Sun said: "Years ago, many of you must have listened to my stories. Now you've had a nasty accidental fall. You must have the courage to stand up erect and face your future with confidence. However, during my short stay here I haven't seen a smiling face or heard a hearty laugh. Why don't you smile? Why don't you laugh? Smile, smile, smile, and laugh as well."

Many singers, dancers and film stars also have gone to encourage the young people.

Concerts

About a fortnight ago, this paper reported that Gu Baoyu, 51, mezzosoprano with the Shanghai Opera, and her husband, Situ Han, 60, a director-conductor with the Shanghai Philharmonic, have given more than 30 concerts since 1980 for juvenile delinquents in Shanghai, Fuzhou, Xiamen (Amoy), Beijing, Tianjin and several cities in Hebei Province.

A new development in reeducation occurred on May 10, when 80 juveniles from four correctional institutions -- the Tiantanghe farm, the Tuanhe farm, the Liangxiang approved school and the Beijing municipal approved school -- came to the city proper to present a show that won the applause of the 1,300- person audience. A performance tour will take the boys and girls to several districts in the city. Their message to other young people: Stay out of trouble.

A work-study school comes under the local education bureau or board. It takes in juveniles who are truants or disobedient to parents. After a stay at a work-study school, a juvenile may go back to his or her former school or to be transferred to another ordinary school.

A term at re-education farm is one to three years. Jointly operated by the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the Ministry of Public Security, the farm is under the supervision of the People's Procuratorate.

An approved school is for juvenile offenders aged 13-18 not convicted by a court of law. It is run by the public security bureau.

Only the provincial and municipal city governments are authorized by law to establish reeducation farms and approved schools.

In all the correctional institutions the basic policy is education first, productive labour second.

According to the May 20 CHINESE LEGAL SYSTEM GAZETTE, the Fushun colliery district in northeast China has begun issuing paroles to some juvenile offenders after they have completed half of their terms of reeducation.

During the parole period, local enterprises and mills, their families and residents committees they belong to are expected to aid in their rehabilitation.

Since 1982, paroles have been granted to 345 juveniles, with very good results. Freed in three groups, 298, or 86.4 per cent, have behaved well. Of the first batch of 163 paroled last July, 122 got jobs and two went back to school.

MEETING URGES WINNING GOOD LATE-RICE HARVEST

OW130545 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 10 Jun 83

[By reporter Feng Dongshu]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery in the early part of June invited responsible persons of the agricultural departments of 11 provinces, cities and autonomous regions in south China and other experts to Beijing to jointly discuss measure to win a bumper harvest of double-season late rice despite adverse conditions.

Influenced by weather and seasonal factors, the output of double-season late rice in our country has been unstable, either showing a sharp increase or drop at times. Last year our country reaped a bumper grain harvest of unprecedented scale, with late rice from south China contributing a great share with an increase in output by 17.3 billion jin.

But the weather in south China this spring has been unusual. Rainfall measuring from 800 to 1,200 millimeters was reported in most counties of Guangdong Province between January and April, equivalent to about 70 percent of the rainfall in a normal year. Such a phenomenon was seldom seen in the past. Prolonged rains, low temperatures, strong winds, torrential rains and hailstorms were reported regularly, making it impossible for some places in the south to sow and transplant early rice in time. This may possibly delay the ripening of early rice and, in a chain reaction, also affect the transplanting on schedule of double-season late rice. Because of this, should the cold dew [a solar term] wind this year come earlier than last year, it would affect the late rice output, and the fluctuation in output would in turn affect grain production as a whole.

Attending the meeting were comrades from Jiangsu, Shanghai, Anhui, Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi, and Sichuan. They analyzed the unprecedented favorable situation since the institution of the all-round contract system with every household reaping a bumper harvest. They urged that people do away with the attitude of leaving things to luck, such as by hoping that the weather will improve from now on and the cold dew wind will come at a later time this year. People must prepare for the worst and make plans to combat natural disasters in order to reap a bumper harvest; they must have confidence and must not lower their guard. They suggested after discussion that efforts should be made to take advantage of any favorable conditions, as there is still time, that overall arrangements be made for preparing seeds, taking scientific and technical measures and ensuring supplies, and that leadership be strengthened to win a bumper late-rice harvest this year.

XUE MUQIAO DISCUSSES ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK100933 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 83 p 5

[Article by Xue Muqiao: "China's Current Economic Situation -- Analysis and Prospects"]

[Text] [Abstract] The task of readjustment in our national economy has won remarkable achievements; however, the situation of proportional imbalance in the national economy has not been entirely changed. Resulting from the excessive scale of capital construction in 1982, the development speed of heavy industry has markedly surpassed that of light industry in the first 4 months this year. If the scale of capital construction this year continues to expand, things will turn back to the old course before 1978, and within a few years there will have to be another readjustment. To avoid raising the level of investment at each stage of capital construction, and to prevent repeated construction in various places in the future, it is necessary to utilize the economic lever as well as changing the planning administration system and the system of "eating from one's own kitchen" in finance.

At present the problem in most urgent need of solution in planning work is to learn to utilize the economic lever in guiding the localities, industries, trades, and enterprises to develop in the direction required by the state. Guiding plans should also be good at utilizing the economic lever, and especially to understand and make use of the law of value. [end abstract]

The current economic situation in our nation is good; this has been generally acknowledged throughout the world. The total value of industrial output was up by 7.7 percent, the total value of agricultural output was up by around 11 percent, and the total value of industrial and agricultural output rose by 8.7 percent, which has surpassed the growth rate of 7.2 percent required by the aim of quadrupling the total value of industrial and agricultural output within 20 years.

During this period the year before last, when the growth rate of industrial production dropped by a large margin resulting from the resolute reduction in investment in capital construction, some people were pessimistic and despondent about the prospects for our economic development. At this time last year, when industrial production rapidly rebounded, the confidence of many comrades doubled. Now, the problem is to avoid being hot-headed as a result of the change for the better in the situation, and losing once again the excellent situation gained through 4 years of readjustment.

The readjustment in our national economy has won remarkable achievements; however, it should be noted that the achievements are rather fragile, and the situation of proportional imbalance in the national economy has not been entirely changed. Fundamentally speaking, what is meant by remarkable achievements is that the proportion of accumulation in the national income dropped from 36.5 percent in 1978 to 28.3 percent in 1981; regarding the proportion between agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, calculated at the prices of that year, agriculture rose from 27.8 percent in 1978 to 31.5 percent in 1981; light industry went up from 31.1 percent to 35.2 percent in the same period, and heavy industry dropped from 41.1 percent to 33.2 percent. The results of this are: An improvement of the living standard of workers and staff members, and especially the peasants; an easing in the supply of production means (the supply of machinery products even exceeding demand); a more and more ample supply of consumer goods; basic stability in the price of goods, and -- except for some rise in the price of non-staple foodstuffs -- with the supply of many products exceeding demand, reductions in the price of many products (such as synthetic fabrics, electric fans, radio sets, television sets, washing machines, wrist watches of ordinary brands, bicycles, and so on). However, regarding the results of the execution of the 1982 plan, there is a new hidden danger. It was intended to reduce the scale of capital investment during 1979 and 1980, but this proved unsuccessful. In 1981, great determination was made, and with great difficulty, investment in capital construction of units owned by the whole people was cut from 53.9 billion to 42.8 billion yuan, a reduction of 11.1 billion yuan; but last year, it went up again to 55.5 billion yuan, an increase of 11 billion yuan over the original plan, surpassing the 1980 level. Investment in the renewal and transformation of equipment showed an even greater increase, so that the proportion of accumulation in the national income rebounded. Beginning in the latter half of last year, there appeared a strained overall situation in the supply of production means. If the scale of investment in fixed assets is not brought under strict control, we will be forced to speed up the development of heavy industry, and the result will be the elbowing out of light industry and agriculture, such that the proportion among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry will once again develop toward lack of coordination.

Since the implementation of the principle of readjustment adopted by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1979, our nation has run counter to the normal course of the past three decades.

The speed of development of heavy industry has been lower than that of light industry, and the gap has grown greater each year, until a negative growth (a drop), was witnessed in 1981. In 1982 we went through the period of decreased development speed inevitable in the process of readjustment, and again witnessed the rise of heavy industry. When we first noticed the growth in heavy industry we were most pleased. But with detailed analysis, the situation became somewhat worrying. Our heavy industry has rapidly rebounded, under conditions in which the task of readjustment has not been completed, due to the expansion in the scale of capital construction. If we fail to remain sober, and let ourselves get hot-headed, there exists the possibility of a gradual retreat to the old course before the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Contradiction between speed and proportion often occurs. If the growth rate demanded by a plan exceeds the limit allowed by objective laws, the scale of capital construction will have to be overexpanded, resulting in more and more strain on the supply of production means, compelling us to give priority to the development of heavy industry. When the development of heavy industry exceeds a certain limit, it begins to squeeze light industry and agriculture. This will not only hinder the improvement of the living standard of the people, but will cause more and more strain on the supply of consumer goods. This was the course we were taking from 1970 to 1978. The fundamental way to solve the contradiction is to make up our minds to reduce the scale of capital construction, in particular of heavy industry, or even the possible occurrence of negative growth over several few successive years. The "Great Leap Forward" of 1958-1960 caused serious imbalance in the proportions of our national economy. In 1961 and 1962, industrial production dropped by 38.2 percent and 16.6 percent respectively, within which light industry dropped by 21.6 percent and 8.4 percent respectively, and heavy industry dropped by 46.6 percent and 22.6 percent respectively. Owing to a thorough readjustment at that time, there was a steady growth after 1963. In 1978, readjustment was carried out more promptly in view of the experience of the 3 year "Great Leap Forward." At the same time, the difficulty caused by the disproportion was far less obvious than in early 1960's; therefore, the determination was not so great, and the effects not so remarkable in reducing the scale of capital construction in 1979 and 1980. In 1981 the determination was made to reduce the scale of capital construction; not only was the growth rate of industrial production slowed by 4.1 percent, but heavy industry dropped by 4.7 percent (light industry still increased 14.1 percent.) It is normal for such a situation to occur in the period of readjustment; even at that time we predicted that heavy industry would cease to drop in 1982, and even rebound a little (up 1 percent on the plan). But what was unexpected was that heavy industry should have grown by 9.3 percent in 1982, while light industry failed to fulfill the planned growth of 7 percent, its speed dropping to 5.6 percent, which was even lower than that of heavy industry.

This change in the growth rate of industry in 1982, though it deviated to a certain extent from the national plan, was fundamentally normal, and a result of the very high growth rate of light industry and a drop in that of heavy industry in 1981. Over the 2 years, light industry went up by 9.8 percent, while heavy industry went up by 2.1 percent; the former was still remarkably higher than the latter. What is worth worrying about is that as a result of the overexpansion of the scale of capital construction in 1982, the growth rate of capital construction in the first 4 months of this year has even more markedly surpassed that of light industry. If the scale of capital construction this year continues to expand, things will turn back to the old course of before 1978, and within a few years, there will have to be another readjustment. If such a situation should appear, the target of quadrupling production within 20 years will be missed.

The CPC Central Committee has foreseen such danger; in the 1982 annual plan adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC last November, it was stipulated that total investment in capital investment would be 44.5 billion yuan, lower than the actual sum completed last year; the growth rate for industrial production was stipulated to ensure a rate of 4 percent and strive for 5 percent, which was markedly lower than the actual growth of last year. There is nothing bad in that, and it was a good and necessary precaution against being hot-headed.

If the requirement for speed is set too high, it will also come into contradiction with economic results. Last year, in the report made by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, it was pointed out that the central task of our current economic work was to improve economic results, and it was vital to bring our economic work onto a course centering on raising economic results. The basic guarantee for quadrupling production within 20 years lies in whether it is possible to greatly improve the economic results, which are too poor at present, and not in the growth rate in the next few years. In spite of the fact that the growth rate of production last year markedly exceeded the national plan, there was only slight improvement in economic results, which far from fulfilled the requirements of the national plan. Up till the present, many of our economic workers still fail to realize the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC; they are still blindly pursuing the growth rate of production, and attaching little importance to economic results. They fail to understand the fact that only by improving economic results will a steady rise in the growth rate of production be ensured. On the contrary, if economic results remain poor, the growth rate of development will fall off more and more. It was pointed out in the 12th CPC Congress that it was necessary to make two steps in quadrupling production within the next 20 years; the focus of the first 10 years should be on laying a good foundation, including the improvement of economic results and the continued of readjustment in the proportion among various sectors of the national economy. Therefore, it is imperative to fix the growth rate of production at a lower level. When a good foundation has been laid in the first 10 years, with economic results improved, and the proportional relations in harmony, the growth rate of production in the second 10 years will naturally rise. The quadrupling of production within the next 20 years will not only be ensured, but there is the possibility of overfulfilling the target.

The 12th CPC Congress proclaimed the magnificent target of quadrupling the total value of industrial and agricultural output within the next 20 years. This is really inspiring; nevertheless, owing to the fact that the habitual influence of blindly seeking after growing speed of production in the 30 odd years since the founding of the PRC has not yet been thoroughly eliminated, there has recurred the symptom of seeking after speed. Many regions, professions and trades, and even enterprises, have raised the question, "If the whole nation is to quadruple its production, what are we to do?" Hence, everyone is making a plan to quadruple production. It may be of some advantage to encourage everyone to make a plan for development, but to arrange the production and construction of the current year on this basis may possibly upset the strategic plan stipulated by the 12th CPC Congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC; namely, to make two steps in the next 20 years; and the 6th 5-Year Plan is to guarantee a rate of 4 percent and strive for 5 percent (in practice, this may reach 6 percent.) It was with the sacrifice of economic results that industrial production achieved a growth of 7.7 percent in 1982. If economic results had met the requirements of the plan, even if the growth rate had dropped to 6 percent, it could have been better than the 7.7 percent achieved without regard for economic results. To guarantee the quadrupling of production in the next 20 years, some regions proposed to strive for a growth rate this year no lower than that of last year. If this is done, the economic results this year cannot possibly be improved, and may deteriorate. It is imperative to make two steps in achieving the quadrupling of production within the next 30 years, and to resolutely carry out this decision of the 12th CPC Congress.

The target of quadrupling production within the next 20 years refers to the whole nation; by no means does it indicate that every region or every sector should set the same target. As everyone knows, Shanghai is a region whose economic results rank highest in the whole country. However, the industrial production of Shanghai grew by only 4.5 percent last year, ranking very low in the whole nation. In an atmosphere where many regions are planning to quadruple their production, the comrades in Shanghai have felt great pressure. Shanghai is a region of processing industries, where no fuels are produced, and most raw materials rely on other places for their supply. The productivity of Shanghai's machinery industry is high; it is easy for it to quadruple the processing capacity of all its industries trades. Nevertheless, if its processing capacity is expanded while there is no guarantee of fuels and raw materials, the target of quadrupling its production will certainly fail to be realized. The industry of Shanghai has developed the saturation point. The development of Shanghai must "force a way externally and link domestically," that is, Shanghai must force a way onto the international market, and at the same time, take the path of coalition in its development, directed at the inland areas. Recently, the central authorities put forth the question of the planning of the Shanghai economic region, expanding the economic construction of Shanghai to the Chang Jiang delta, in coalition with the construction of southern Jiangsu and western Zhejiang. In my opinion, Shanghai is the economic center of the whole nation; it is vital for Shanghai to develop in the direction of the southwest, the northwest, and Nei Monggol, and places where there is a large expanse of land, scarce population, and an abundance of natural resources. Shanghai is to help these regions in stepping up the production and rough processing of raw materials, so as to ensure a supply of the raw materials it needs, and in turn give further help to speeding the growth of industry in the western areas. Considering the excessive density of Shanghai's industry, it is imperative for her to develop in the direction of "high-grade, precision and advanced industrial products, and, in a planned way, spread to the inland areas the production of industrial products for daily use, which require comparatively simple technology. It is encouraged for coastal regions advanced in industry to invest in the western regions, and adopt the form of combination in exploiting the western regions, thus realizing "the cooperation between the east and west" as stated by Comrade Zhao Ziyang. This should become an important policy in the long-term plan of our country. If every region quadruples its production within its own area, it will certainly break the overall balance of the whole nation.

It is necessary to conduct overall planning on a nationwide scale in the fulfillment of the target of quadrupling production within the next 20 years, and it is not possible for every province, still less every county, to quadruple its production. In recent years, we have expanded the power of the localities and enterprises to act autonomously, and have freed their hands and feet. This is of great benefit to the emancipation the forces of production. However, over the past few years, planning and industrial departments have failed to give concrete guidance concerning the orientation of development in the various regions, resulting in much repeated construction exceeding the needs of the whole country. This is a vital cause of the inappropriate expansion in the scale of capital construction. The aforesaid television sets, radio sets, washing machines, wrist watches, bicycles, and so on, which have had their prices cut, have, except for famous-brand goods, exceeded the demand of the market. At the same time, the productive capacity of many newly-established factories has not been brought into full play; their output will continue to grow rapidly. Of course, the rural areas will grow rich in a decade or two, sales will probably increase, and there exists the possibility of export. But from a short-term point of view, it is unnecessary to have such blind and dispersed development. Money should be concentrated and spent on the construction of key construction projects in energy resources and transportation.

Nevertheless, such key construction projects require large investment, their construction periods are long, and there is little profit after their completion, so apart from the central authorities, none are willing to develop in this direction. If no regard is paid to the overall balance of the whole nation, and the method of repeated construction is adopted by all to quadruple production, the target of quadrupling production within 20 years will certainly be missed.

In his report made at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC last year, Comrade Zhao Ziyang put forward four concrete measures. Among them the first measure is to keep strict control of investment in fixed assets. These measures, promptly put forward in the report, have not yet been completely implemented; further means and ways to ensure their implementation should be put forward. From now on, it is necessary for the State Planning Commission and the State Economic Commission to make more effort to deal with the concrete planning for the realization of the target of quadrupling production within 20 years on a nationwide scale, especially in harmonizing the relations among regions, and among the various trades and industries, and in effecting an overall nationwide balance. Therefore it is vital to transform the economic administrative system of the past, especially the planning administrative system. In the past, administration was conducted by relying on all the various departments at the central level, each with their separate systems, and rigidity in economic administration. In recent years, the power of the localities to act autonomously has been expanded, and the system of "eating in one's own kitchen" has been practiced in finance: in order to increase their own financial revenues, the various places have neglected the question whether it is in conformity with the needs of the whole nation, and blindly developed the processing industry which reaps the greatest profits, resulting in repeated construction; they even go so far as to refuse the sales of high quality products of other places in the local commercial departments, with a view to guaranteeing a market for their own products, with the effect of carving up the regions. With the implementation of economic administration divided among various regions with cities as their centers, the responsible departments at the central and provincial levels should spend great efforts in strengthening the coordination between the various regions in the whole country; and especially, it is necessary to stop wasteful, repeated construction in accordance with the national plan and the demand of the market, and organize the coordination and cooperation of regions.

In the past, some enterprises were run by departments, while others were run by localities, and it was impossible to solve the contradiction between the departmental and regional systems. Departments responsible for certain trades or industries often spent their main efforts on the administration of enterprises directly under them. In carrying out coordination within the whole trade or industry, consideration was often shown to those enterprises under their direct supervision, and those under the supervision of the localities or other departments were squeezed out. This resulted in the failure of the responsible departments to concentrate their efforts on coordinating the whole industry or trade among regions, and gave rise to disobedience in the localities to the responsible department with a view to protect their own enterprises, and the phenomenon of fighting for raw materials and markets. The system of "eating in one's own kitchen" in finance has to a larger degree increased the difficulties of the departments at higher levels in stopping repeated construction; for many localities fail to fulfill their financial tasks of contracted responsibility if they do not strive to run enterprises that are sure of making a profit. From now on, apart from a minority of enterprises such as those engaged in production for railroads, post and telegraph services, civil aviation, and important war industries, most enterprises will all be administered by regions with cities as their centers.

Departments responsible of professions at the central and provincial levels will be able to concentrate their efforts on conducting coordination among regions, calling meetings for the same trade or profession, carrying on unified planning, deciding on key production, and organizing coordination and combination among regions. At the same time, it is also necessary to gradually change the system of "eating from one's own kitchen" in finance, and gradually substitute income tax and other taxes for the profits handed over to the state in enterprises. Some of the taxes will go to the central government, while others will go to the localities. Principally, income tax should go to the central government, while a percentage of income tax can be left to the localities. Commodity tax on certain highly-taxed products (such as tobacco, wine, and so on) should also go to the central government, so as to enable bringing into play the moderating function of taxation. In this way, the enterprises will not only be rid of the bondage of the linear (departmental) system, but will also change their relationship with the local governments, achieving the rational division of labor between the governments and the enterprises.

To avoid increasing investment at each stage of capital construction, and to avoid repeated construction in various places in the future, it is necessary to utilize the economic lever, apart from changing the plan administration system and the system of "eating from one's own kitchen" in finance. There are two ways to restrict those trades that make extraordinarily high profits; one is to increase taxes, and the other is to cut prices. After the increase of taxes or the reduction of prices, advanced factories will still make profit, while backward ones will have no profit to make, and will even suffer losses, so construction will not be carried out blindly in all places. An important reason why the processing industries have been blindly developed in various places while the fuel and raw material industries have rarely been developed, is that the products of these processing industries are high-priced and make big profits, while the products of fuel and raw materials production are low-priced and bring in little profit, and sometimes even suffer losses. More often than not, our pricing policy fails to guide the localities and enterprises toward developing products in short supply, and limiting and reducing products in abundant supply, but guides the enterprises toward development that runs counter to the needs of the national plan. Therefore, at present, the problem in most urgent need of solution in planning work is to learn to manage the economy by economic means (this was proposed by Comrade Liu Shaoqi back in the 1950's); in other words, it means to utilize the economic lever in guiding the localities, professions and trades, and enterprises, toward developing in the direction required by the state. In the report made at the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang said that the economic administration of our nation should take planned economy as the main, and market moderation as the supplement. He also said that it was not only necessary for planned administration to have planning of mandatory nature, but also planning of a guiding nature. Planning of a mandatory nature means relying mainly on the economic lever in ensuring that enterprises advance in a direction in accordance with the requirement of the national plan. Not only should planning of a guiding nature make use of the economic lever, planning of an instructive nature should also be good at utilizing the economic lever, and it is especially necessary to recognize and make use of the law of value. If we fail to solve this problem, and rely solely on administrative orders, it will be very difficult to achieve the expected aim.

To sum up, to ensure the realization of the magnificent target of quadrupling production within the next 20 years, first, it is necessary to continue toward the completion of the task of readjusting the national economy in accordance with the strategic plan of the 12th CPC Congress, and avoid retreating to the old course of high speed, and high accumulation, when the situation is turning for the better.

Second, it is necessary to carry on the reform in the economic management system step by step and in a planned way, so as to liberate the bound productive forces. Therefore it is vital to readjust prices, and improve the price management system step by step and in a planned way, reform the financial tax revenue system, strengthen monetary work, and gradually reform the existing wage system, so as to bring into play the moderating function of the economic lever in accordance with the national plan. Of course, the guarantee of quadrupling production within the next 20 years does not only involve the two aspects mentioned above; at the same time, it is imperative to earnestly implement what Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out in the report made at the Fifth Session of the Fifth NPC, namely to ensure the completion of key construction projects, and the technical transformation of existing enterprises, the reorganization of enterprise management, the training of able people, and so on; they need not be listed here separately.

GAZETTEER TO BE PUBLISHED; ECONOMIC BOOK ISSUED

HK100248 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 10 Jun 83 p 5

[By Wang Xinpíng]

[Text] A gazetteer of China, the first since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, will be published by the Commercial Press.

Based on a recent national survey of geographical names, the gazetteer will be divided into 31 volumes, each of which, except for a general volume, deals with one of the nation's 30 [figure as published] provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government. It will contain 80,000 to 100,000 entries.

The gazetteer will help to standardize the country's geographical names, its editors said.

Reference books make up the bulk of the Commercial Press' work, and the emphasis is on dictionaries.

Book on Economy

The Beijing-based People's Publishing House has issued economist Xue Muqiao's latest work, "On China's Economic Readjustment and Reform."

The book, also in Chinese, consists of three parts.

In the first, Xue examines the ongoing readjustment and reform in the broad perspective of China's national economy as a whole.

In the second, he analyzes the readjustment and reforms being carried out in specific fields like agriculture, commerce and banking; he also airs his views on how to encourage business accounting and achieve better economic effects.

The third part contains articles directed to Hong Kong and international economists. The articles present the current situation in China's economy as well as policies the government has adopted to modernize China, and explores general trends for future development.

Many in the world are looking to China, eager to learn how it solves its problems. Xue's book deserves their attention.

GUANGDONG TO ENFORCE MANDATORY STERILIZATIONS

HK100912 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 May 83

[Interview with Vice Governor Wang Pingshan on the technical policy concerning sterilization and child-bearing -- recorded; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Dear listeners, the recently-held provincial meeting on family planning work decided that the focal point of family planning work for the province at present must be placed on sterilization for either party, husband or wife, of those couples who are of child-bearing age and already have two children [yi jing you liang ge hai zi de yu ling fu fu de yi fang jin xing jie za]. Why do we have to emphasize sterilization for couples with two children [er tai jie za]? What are the advantages of this measure? We now invite Vice Governor Wang Pingshan to explain these problems to us.

[Answer] The stipulation providing that either party, husband or wife, of those couples who are of child-bearing age and already have two children must undergo a sterilization operation [sheng le liang ge hai zi de yu ling fu fu de yi fang yao cai qu jie za de cuo shi] is one of the important component parts of the technical policy on birth control laid down by the State Family Planning Commission. The basic purpose of this measure is to absolutely prohibit married couples from bearing a second child [jian jue du jue er tai sheng yu], and to control the population growth rate. At present, our province particularly emphasizes sterilization for couples with two children. This is a consideration mainly based on the actual situation in family planning work in our province. As all of you know, family planning work in our province has been stagnant for a long time. Technically speaking, one of the important causes lies in the fact that we have failed to strictly implement the policy of sterilization for those couples with two children. As a result, the rate of bearing more than one child in our province remains high -- 19.2 percent last year. Many provinces, such as Sichuan, Shandong, and others, which are leading in family planning work, have managed to reduce their birth rate in a relatively short period. One of the reasons why they have succeeded in their work lies in the fact that they have attached importance to sterilization for couples with two children. This measure has many advantages. Just to cite some major points, by adopting this measure, we can reduce the number of cases of unexpected pregnancy and unexpected births, effectively bring population growth under control, minimize the number of induced abortions, and thus help to safeguard women's health, lighten the economic burden on the state and the collective as well as the individual, help to maintain harmony in families and strengthen the ties between the party and the masses, and, furthermore, save family planning work from becoming a routine and technical work load. This is the case. Therefore, the provincial CPC committee and provincial government stress the enforcement of the sterilization for couples with two children, and, at the same time, require those women who already have one child to use an intrauterine device and those who unexpectedly find themselves pregnant to take remedial measures [bu jiu cuo shi].

[Question] Vice Governor Wang, now that we are emphasizing that either party of those couples with two children must undergo a sterilization operation, does this mean that the child-bearing policy is changed?

[Answer] There is no change in the child-bearing policy. According to the regulations laid down by the State Council, we will continue to encourage marriage and child-bearing at a mature age [wan hun wan yu] and [words indistinct] and take this as a focal point of our family planning work. To put it precisely, all state-employed cadres, staff members and workers, and urban residents, except in those special cases that are approved by the departments concerned, may have only one child per couple. In general, rural residents are strongly encouraged to have only one child per couple; some of them who are faced with special difficulties may apply for approval to have a second child. No couple is allowed to have a third child in any of the above cases. In accordance with the guidance laid down by the central authorities, the province has formulated a provisional rule: Only six types of people are allowed to have a second child. The policy remains unchanged. We hope that the people throughout the province will conscientiously follow this policy.

[Question] Vice Governor Wang, can you talk about your expectation and requirements for the people in our province in order to promote family planning work?

[Answer] First, I expect the broad masses of people to really understand that birth control is one of our basic national policies, and that every couple has a responsibility to the state to observe this policy. I hope that every couple of child-bearing age will conscientiously implement this policy, regarding themselves as the masters of the state. At the same time, all CPC members, CYL members, and cadres at all levels are required to take the lead in carrying out family planning and in implementing this policy. I believe that the backward state of our province's family planning work can be improved promptly if only the people throughout our province are mobilized and conscientiously carry out family planning work.

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GOVERNMENT LIFTS BAN ON TRADE WITH VIETNAM, LAOS

OW110637 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] The Republic of China has just lifted a ban on trade with Vietnam and Laos because they were allowing China Airlines to land, use their airspace. An official spokesman said: Other communist countries still on the trade ban were communist China, the Soviet Union, Romania, Albania, North Korea, Kampuchea and Cuba. Special government permits are required if importers want to purchase goods from these areas, such as cotton from the Soviet Union, which is about 15 to 20 percent cheaper than the United States. Taiwan has not traded with Vietnam and Laos since 1975 when the communists took over the former South Vietnam as well as Vientiane. Trade with South Vietnam in 1974 was worth more than U.S.\$12 million.

PREMIER SUN MEETS GUATEMALAN OFFICIAL

OW101441 Taipei CNA in English 1416 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Taipei, June 10 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-Hsuan Friday afternoon received Colonel Manuel de Jesus Giron Sanchez, secretary-General to the president of the Republic of Guatemala at the Executive Yuan. Colonel Giron and wife arrived Monday for a weeklong visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government. The Girons were accompanied by Ambassador Lopez and director of the Department of Central and South America Ou Hung-lien. The visiting party exchanged views with Premier Sun on ways to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Later in the afternoon, Giron and Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung on behalf of the two governments signed a supplement to the ROC-Guatemala trade agreement at the Ministry of foreign Affairs.

In the trade pact, the ROC Government agrees to purchase 50,000 bales of cotton (500 lb. each bale) from Guatemala, and the Central American country affirms it will make delivery at an early date.

The Girons are scheduled to depart on Sunday.

CNA SAYS LIAO'S DEATH WILL NOT ALTER PRC TACTICS

OW110347 Taipei CNA in English 0248 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Taipei, June 11 (CNA) -- The death of Liao Cheng-chih, who was a Politburo member of the Chinese Communist Party, will in some way affect the Peiping regime's United Front tactics against Japan, Overseas Chinese and the Republic of China, mainland China affairs experts said here Friday. Liao had long been in charge of the Peiping's liaison work with the Overseas Chinese and Japan because of his family and educational background. He also reportedly played an important role in the United Front peace offensive against Free China and in the settlement of the so-called "Hong Kong question." However, the experts pointed out that despite Liao's death the Peiping regime will not change its United Front tricks against this country.

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DATE FILMED

June 14, 1983

